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WASHINGTON.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE RADICAL FACTIONS IN TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Politicians here from Virginia and Tennessee have been very anxious to learn which side the administration would take in the pending contests in those States where the two parties are Republican, one conservative and the other radical. Several pilgrimages have been made here from both sides, and a Republican newspaper here and one in New York have been in doubt which ticket to approve until the President should indicate his views. The matter has been even talked over in Cabinet council, and Secretary Boutwell declared that there could not be two Republican parties in this country, and that the one that was most radical was deserving of support. The President has backed this up by declaring that he indorses Stokes in Tennessee and Wells in Virginia, and that the Federal patronage shall be distributed accordingly. Congressman Van Wyck and family have left for Virginia to speak for the Radical ticket.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Senor Lemus, the Cuban envoy, has had an unofficial interview with the President, Secretaries Rawlins and Boutwell being present. The Secretary of State was not present. Mr. Lemus did not allude to the question of recognition at all, but presented to the executive some important facts relative to the strength and condition of the insurgents. It has transpired as the result of this interview, that the President has decided to send a secret agent to Cuba to make an elaborate report on the state of affairs there with the view of furnishing the administration some definite information on which it can positively act regarding the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans.

THE GRANT-BORIE CORRESPONDENCE.

The President to-day pronounced the correspondence between Secretary Borie and himself on the resignation of the former, as published in last Saturday's New York Herald, to be a bare-faced forgery. So far from accepting Borie's resignation in a curt letter, as represented, he wrote him regretting his departure and complimented him warmly. The President expressed the opinion that the man who got up the forgery ought to be punished.

JOHN HAY OF ILLINOIS.

Pierre, the Secretary of Legation to Spain, has been removed, to take place on the arrival of his successor, Jno. Hay, of Illinois, who was Secretary of Legation to Vienna and formerly Secretary to President Lincoln.

THE CASE OF GEN. BURBRIDGE.

In the Criminal Court here the Judge has refused the application to aid by process the arrest of Gen. Burbridge, of Kentucky, and to cause his delivery to the United States Marshal for removal to the State of Missouri, there to be tried before the United States Circuit Court for that district, on the charge of receiving $25,000 as a bribe while acting as an agent of the United States Treasury, from certain parties engaged in the manufacture of spirituous liquors in said State, by which act the Government was defrauded. The Judge refused the application, on the ground that neither count of the indictment contained sufficient specific evidence to sustain the charge against the prisoner.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON

received a large number of callers to-day, including his old acquaintances here. He expresses himself freely regarding the present administration, and declares that it is the weakest the country ever had. He will remain here for several days.

THE INTELLIGENCER

did not appear to-day according to previous advertisement.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Commissioner Delano telegraphed to-day to Collector Nixon, of the Sixth Kentucky district, that on notice to this office that all taxes are paid and stamps affixed to all spirits in class B warehouse, and that no other bonded goods remain therein, the house will be discontinued and the spirits allowed to remain.

THE TEXAS MURDER CASE.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President has positively declined to interfere in the case of the sentence of Weaver, who was tried by a military commission for murder in Texas and sentenced to be hung. The point in this case is that it is the first one where a sentence of death resulted from the enforcement of that section of the reconstruction law providing for trial by military commission of citizens of unreconstructed States. The President says that the record was carefully examined and the sentence approved by him, and he now refuses to reconsider the same.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The election in Virginia takes place a week from to-morrow. The latest information is that there is no longer the least doubt that the Walker ticket will be elected by a heavy majority. Lewis McKenzie, conservative, will be chosen to Congress from the Alexandria district by a majority of four or five thousand. All dissensions among the Conservatives of that district have ceased. The conservative candidates for the Legislature who are unable to take the test-oath will not on that account be withdrawn, as no apprehension whatever is entertained that Grant or Sherman will sustain General Canby's view that such an oath is necessary as a prerequisite to membership in the State Legislature.

THE MONTHLY DEBT STATEMENT

for July will not be delayed in consequence of the close of the fiscal year, though its showing will not be so favorable for the Government as will be the full returns for the year, when received from all sources. The reduction is estimated at only three millions for June. During this month one million of the three per cent. certificates which Congress allowed the National Banks to use in lieu of a legal tender reserve have matured and been redeemed.

SPECIAL AGENT TO CUBA.

The President and Cabinet were in long conference to-day. Among other important matters there was a proposition to send a special agent to Cuba to make a full report on the condition of things there. It was decided to send such an agent and pay his expenses out of the secret service fund.

THE INDIAN ATROCITIES IN THE WEST.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Surveyor General Babcock, of Kansas, in a letter to President Grant, dated June 20th, says Gov. Harvey had visited in person all the settlements where Indian enormities were recently committed and ascertained that more than thirty persons had been killed. Agent Hoag places the number at about twenty. At the time of the outbreak four surveying parties were in the field. All had returned. Two of them report they saw no Indians. The third party say they were attacked by a small band which fled after the surveying party had fired four or five shots.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS NEEDED IN KANSAS.

All the surveying parties were frightened, and decline returning to the field at present. The Indians are not combined, and do not intend to bring on regular war. There are several small bands scouring in the country, and intend to kill and plunder without taking too many chances. Settlers and trains are in great danger from these parties. Gen. Schofield has comparatively few troops for so wide an extent of country. The Governor of Kansas therefore asks the President for additional troops. If they cannot be furnished, then he requests authority to raise a regiment of volunteers, and Surveyor General Babcock joins in the request.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Secretary of State received dispatches to-day announcing that the United States officials in New York had overhauled a Cuban expedition in Long Island Sound, and arrested all on board. No details are furnished.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Some comment has been made here on the views of the London Star, which states that every expedition which has got away from the United States for Cuba will be a point against the administration to be made by England in connection with the Alabama claims. There is a bitter determination to enforce the neutrality laws very rigorously, and new orders have gone forward to New York to that effect.

CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

The fiscal year closed to-day and all of the old appropriations expired. To-morrow the Government goes forward on reduced appropriations. The result is that several hundred officials were to-day removed. Nearly two hundred were in the Treasury and fifty were in the War Department. So far some six hundred removals have been made from the Treasury Department.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL TO RETIRE.

There is a rumor which professes to have excellent foundation, that Secretary Boutwell contemplates retiring from the Treasury at no distant day for personal and not political or financial reasons.

THE OLD INTELLIGENCER.

The adjourned meeting, to take measures for renewing the Intelligencer, and placing it on a firm basis with adequate capital, failed to accomplish its object. The plan discussed at the last meeting of raising $100,000, has not succeeded, although some portion of the money has been subscribed. At the meeting to-night, after some discussion, it was determined to postpone any definite action, in order to afford opportunity for consultation with ex-President Johnson, who is in Washington.

INCREASED TAXES.

A publication of the tax list here shows that taxation has been increased in this city one million and a half of dollars the past year.

☞ Mabel Grey, a queen of the London demi-monde, recently gave a dinner at St. James' Hall. Seventy tickets were issued at [illegible] a head. They sold rapidly at a premium to the husbands, brothers and sons of respectable women. "Every club in London," said one who was there, "was represented. The affair was worthy of Lucullus. Mabel [illegible] herself."

☞ A German astronomer has written a [illegible] to prove that we are soon to have a second moon, and that it will be nearer the earth than the present moon.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, June 30.—The canvass in East Tennessee is waxing hot, and bitter personalities are indulged in on both sides. The Banner will print a special to-morrow from Knoxville, which says that in his speech at Clinton to-day Stokes challenged Senter to fight a duel. He said he had a wife and children, but he should insist on Senter's meeting him after the election. To the challenge Senter responded that he wished to settle the matter without delay. Stokes said that after the election would be soon enough.

The four hundred and fifty men, all that is left of the militia, will be mustered out in a few days.

Senter is removing a great many commissioners of registration, and is putting in men of his own choice.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S TOUR IN THE PROVINCES.

PARIS, June 28.—The Emperor yesterday visited the city of Beauvais, and was received with enthusiasm by the people. The Mayor and Bishop of Beauvais received the Emperor at the city gates and conducted him to the Hotel de-Ville, where they presented an address of welcome. His Majesty, in reply to the Mayor's speech, returned thanks for the welcome he had received from the municipality and people. He reminded the Mayor of his presence in the city at the inauguration of the statue of the heroine Jean Fouchet la Hachette, 18 years ago. He was pleased to see the progress which the city and department of which it was the capital had made since that period in agriculture and industry. He declared that this prosperity was mainly due to the order which for the past 17 years had reigned in France, and he was certain that this condition of order would never be seriously disturbed.

In response to the Bishop, the Emperor said that the addresses of Bishops, couched in the language of piety, were always received with deference. If his prayers were heard, religion would be honored by a happy people, and France would be great and prosperous.

HOW OPPOSITION PAPERS ARE SERVED.

Henry Rochefort, editor of La Lanterne, has been convicted of a charge of illegally introducing his journal into France, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. To these penalties are added the forfeiture of his rights of citizenship for three years, including the right to vote in any election or occupy a seat in the Corps Legislatif.

MM. Limousin and Jourdan, editors of the Siecle, have been fined 500 francs each, and the editor of the Opinione Nationale has been condemned to one month's imprisonment with a fine of 500 francs, all for violations of the Press law.

OPENING OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, June 28.—The session of the Corps Legislatif was opened to-day. The Emperor was not present and M. Rouher, Minister of State, made the opening speech. He said the Chamber was convened to verify its authority. The renewal of the Corps Legislatif by universal suffrage afforded a natural opportunity for the nation to express its thoughts, aspirations and wants, but the political results of that manifestation should not be precipitate. The Government would present resolutions and projects of law in order to realize the wishes of the country.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Editorial articles appear in the Moniteur and Pays to-day on the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States. The two journals concur in declaring that honor and self interest alike demand of the American Government the faithful execution of the treaty concluded with Denmark.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

BREST, June 28.—Up to last evening the Great Eastern had made 697 knots from Brest and had paid out 775 knots of cable. There has been no fault whatever in the cable. The interruption noted a few days, it is now ascertained, was owing to an imperfection in the land connection. The signals are perfect. All well.

BREST, June 30.—Advices from the steamer Great Eastern to Tuesday noon say she was 920 knots from Brest, and had paid out 1,036 knots of cable. Signals improving.

ENGLAND.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

LONDON, June 28.—The Times to-day has an article reviewing the policy of the United States Government in dealing with the Indian tribes. It praises its patience and forbearance in the past and believes the course the Government is now driven to adopt to be unavoidable. No terms of peace, the Times thinks, are practicable with unmitigated and for the most part irreclaimable savages. They must disappear or the American nation will be checked in its growth and progress.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The House of Commons have passed the bankruptcy bill to its third reading.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

In the House of Lords to-night Baron Westbury gave notice of an amendment to the Irish Church bill, granting out of the present revenue two millions to the Catholics, one million to the Presbyterians, and the balance to the Irish Church.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

The Queen gave a public breakfast in honor of the Viceroy of Egypt this morning at Buckingham Palace.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC SECURITIES.

LONDON, June 28.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Low, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that her Majesty's Government intended to propose quarterly payments of the interest on public securities.

THE LONDON STAR DRAWS A PARALLEL.

LONDON, June 29.—The Star to-day, commenting on the reported departure from New York of Col. Ryan's expedition, brings the circumstances to bear upon the question of the claims now pending between the United States and Great Britain. It says: "We are interested in the United States Government in this matter. America now stands in the same relation to Cuba as England did to the Southern Confederacy. Her neutrality laws must be thoroughly and effectively enforced or she will lose the hold she has gained in public opinion, which insures the fair consideration of the Alabama claims. The Alabama escaped unarmed, with an ordinary merchantman's crew on board, and we are justly held to have incurred a high degree of responsibility for the consequences. The departure of a party of eight hundred men from New York harbor, as far as can be judged from present accounts of the affair, appears to be an infraction of neutrality just as flagrant as the escape of the Alabama, and one which could much more easily have been prevented."

AMENDMENTS TO THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, June 30.—Last evening the House of Lords went into committee on the Irish Church bill, and discussed it during almost the entire session.

The Earl of Denbigh opened in a long speech defending the Irish Catholics from the charge of indifference to the question of disestablishment. He affirmed that the Irish regarded it as an act of justice.

Earl Grey moved to amend the preamble in some slight particular.

Earl Granville opposed the proposition for concurrent endowment and considered it altogether impracticable.

The Bishop of Oxford regarded the question as already fixed. He thought, however, no portion of the funds ought to be secularized. After providing for the church the religious necessities of other bodies ought to be aided.

The Marquis of Salisbury supported the principle of concurrent endowment in a long speech.

After a long discussion Earl Grey withdrew his opposition and the consideration of the preamble was postponed.

The Earl of Caernarvon moved the substitution of the words 1872 in the 13th clause in place of 1871, as the date of the disestablishment of the Irish church. Much discussion ensued, and at length the Lords divided and the amendment was carried as follows—for 130, against 74.

The clauses from numbers two to twelve inclusive were then agreed to without discussion.

TREATMENT OF FENIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, June 5.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Moore called attention to the treatment of Fenian prisoners, and moved resolutions that the Government ought to institute public inquiry into subjects of penal discipline and reclassification prisoners; to inquire how far political prisoners should be regarded as a separate class; and consider how far the severity of punishment may be regarded as reasonable ground for the favorable consideration of their cases. Mr. Moore said he believed a majority of the Irish people sympathized with the Fenians, though unwilling to subvert the existing government, and were content to bear their present ills rather than fly to others they know not of. But no class was contented with the present state of affairs. He strongly condemned the harsh treatment of Fenians both before and after trial, and urged public inquiry thereinto.

Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, was not prepared to defend the treatment of Fenians, but said in general the law was insufficient to deal with political prisoners. The statements of cruelty were, however, exaggerated. At present their treatment was extremely lenient. They were separated from the other prisoners and not compelled to do anything degrading or submit to any humiliation.

Mr. Sullivan defended the conduct of the present government respecting Fenianism, and accused Mr. Moore of endeavoring to make political capital by pandering to the passions of those who have been convicted. He hoped that the time will soon have arrived when such discussions shall cease and no political prisoners remain in custody.

On a division the first part of the resolution was lost by 21 to 171.

Mr. McGuire thought it was impossible to preserve the latter part, as the former portion had been negatived. He admitted the general sympathy of the Irish with Fenianism, but thought no harm would result if the Government extended clemency and released prisoners now in custody. The latter part of the motion was negatived.

House adjourned at 2:40 A. M.

COMMENTS OF THE TIMES.

LONDON, June 30.—The Times, commenting on the debate in the House of Commons last night, says the main consideration of the government is the effect which the release of Fenian prisoners will have. It must be remembered that all those who were guilty in an inferior degree have been set free. Only the prime movers or active agents remain, all of whom have been sentenced to long periods of imprisonment, of which a small portion only has escaped the misery brought upon individuals and society, and the check to the prosperity of Ireland which they had caused forbid their release. If justice require satisfaction, the men who planned and in some cases executed murder cannot be set free while others whose offenses are as nothing in comparison, drudge on. The distinction between political and other offenses cannot be admitted in the case of men who with insufficient cause and no prospect of success carried out their designs with treachery and cruelty, and murder was not less murder when accompanied by treason. There was nothing connected with the murders committed or contemplated by the Fenians which gives the perpetrators the dignity of insurgents.

REFORM CLUB EXCLUSIVENESS.

John Bright and Wm. E. Forster have resigned their membership in the Reform Club, in consequence of the failure of the committee to elect as an honorary member a gentleman whose name they had proposed.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS DISCOUNTENANCED.

LONDON, June 30.—In the Commons to-night Mr. Bruce, alluding to demonstrations expected in Ireland on the 12th of July, said that party processions were always provocative of disturbances and ought to be prevented. The Government was determined to enforce the law against them.

IRELAND.

FENIAN MEETING IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, June 29.—A meeting was held last night to urge upon the government the release of the Fenian prisoners. Nearly 4,000 people were present. Mr. E. Butt, a prominent lawyer, made a speech. He said the motto of all true Irishmen ought to be "Bide your time; put your trust in God and keep your powder dry." If the British government persisted in keeping these men incarcerated all its professions of conciliation would be useless.

Mr. Williams, of Dungarvan, made an impassioned speech. He declared that the Fenian prisoners would not accept mercy; they demanded justice from the ministers. If the latter refused it, let the blood be upon their own heads. He would not, however, advocate a resort to the sword, for that doctrine was now out of time.

ITALY.

ALLOCUTION BY THE POPE.

ROME, June 28.—The Pope delivered an allocution yesterday, in which he reviewed the condition of the Church in Italy and other countries. He deplores the Italian law subjecting clerical students to military conscription as an infringement of the immunities, rights, and liberty of the Church. He dwells on the evils afflicting the Church in Austria and Hungary, based on complaints of bishops in those countries. The events in Spain give cause for sadness and mourning. The zeal of the bishops in Poland, undaunted by Russian persecution is a source of consolation. The Allocution concludes with these words to the enemies of Christ. "Consider the fate of His enemies. Let us pray that they may be restored to the paths of justice, and that the church may be crowned with fresh triumphs."

A SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE.

FLORENCE, June 28.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Bologna to-day.

SOUTH AMERICA.

REVOLUTION IN MONTEVIDEO.

LISBON, June 29.—The French mail steamer from Rio Janeiro June 8th arrived. A revolution had broken out in Montevideo, caused by the disorganized condition of the finances. Carbalia raised the standard of insurrection in the Provinces.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

Advices from Asuncion are to the 14th of May. The allied forces had commenced their march into the interior. They captured many prisoners on the way, and took the town of Yorling by surprise.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

DECISIVE VICTORY OVER THE MAHOMEDANS.

HONG KONG, June 9.—A great and decisive battle has been fought between the Imperialists and Mahomedan rebels. The latter were defeated with a loss of 20,000 men.

INSULTS TO FOREIGNERS.

The Chinese have offered further insults to foreigners.

CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN.

News from Japan is unfavorable. The civil war continued, and heavy fighting was anticipated.

CUBA.

HAVANA, June 28.—Gen. D. E. Rhodes arrived in the harbor this morning. He brings with him a force of 900 regular troops. The volunteers have assembled and are making preparations to receive the new Captain General. He will land at noon.

HAVANA, June 28, P. M.—Captain-General DeRodas landed at 11 o'clock this morning and was quietly received with only the customary ceremonies. As soon as the Captain-General was installed in the palace he issued a proclamation. He says the platform of his line of conduct is embraced in three words: "Spain, justice, morality." He thanks the volunteers for services they have rendered in the cause of order, justice and public rights, and tells them they ought to feel proud of their past action. He closes with an allusion to the army and navy.

The insurgents, 1,000 strong, attacked an encampment containing the garrison of Sabina Nerve, near Puerto Principe, on the 20th inst., and captured the entire force, some 60 men. Gen. Letana rallied from Puerto Principe to their succor, but arrived too late. He found the rebels had destroyed the encampment and left four Spanish soldiers dead on the ground. Gen. Letana returned to Puerto Principe on the 21st.

Advices of the 21st are received from Santiago. A number of filibusters who landed from the schooner Grapeshot, and who subsequently fell into the hands of troops, had been executed there. Among them were Chas. Speakman, of Aurora, Indiana, Albert Wythe, of New York, Carlos Martinchester and Harveney Esteves.

Three filibusters, named Pedro Haldez, Jose Pheona, and Gregaire Rodrienez, were shot on the 12th inst. near Guantanamo.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Accounts from Cuba state that the cholera is very fatal among the Spanish troops, who suffer for medicines and food, their communication being cut off by the patriots. Their reinforcements have been driven back with a heavy loss. The town of Palmedas has been captured from the Spaniards with their provisions and arms. An expedition of six hundred men has been safely landed at Nuevitas Grand and joined the Cuban army. The Cubans are in fine spirits and in good health, occupying the high lands.

THE WEST.

CHICAGO, June 28.—On July 1st a majority of the officers of the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore roads will be transferred from Chicago to Cleveland. This is rendered necessary by the consolidation of the two roads. President Philips, of the combined roads, will remain in this city.

From all quarters of the northern and central portions of Illinois and from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana come details of the disastrous results of the late storms. Rivers, creeks, &c., are full of water, while the low lands are nearly covered. Nearly all the railroads centering in Chicago have suffered more or less by the destruction of bridges and the sinking of tracks, and in some instances travel has been suspended. At Pontiac, Ill., John McGregor was drowned yesterday while attempting to save his property. The corn crop has undoubtedly suffered considerable injury from wet weather. Wheat will suffer in many places by rank growth. The rust in some places has made its appearance, but the crop of wheat will be large, notwithstanding some drawbacks.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Passengers by the steamer Silver Bow, which arrived to-day from the Upper Missouri, brought two hundred thousand dollars in gold dust and bullion.

The bodies of two persons drowned by the flood in Kansas floated past Kansas City this evening, and three reported fished out at State Line bridge.

The rain storm still continues, but no damage is yet reported in this vicinity except to crops, which are said to be considerably injured.

THE TURF.

Rosa Gold Dust at Troy—Jerome Park Races.

TROY, N. Y., June 30.—At Rensselaer Park yesterday the first race for all horses that never made 3 minutes for $300, eight started. Borst's Finnigan won; time, 2:34½. The second race, for horses that never trotted better than 2:37, for $600, six started, was won by Rosa Gold Dust in three straight heats; time, 2:32. Attendance large.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The mile and a quarter dash was won by Metairie in 2:26¼, the two mile and a quarter dash by Vauxhall in 4:38¼, the mile and a half dash by Metairie in 2:57¾, the mile and three-quarters dash by Pompey Payne in 3:32¾, and the two mile and a quarter dash by Sleety in 4:37¼.

Base Ball.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The game between the Cincinnatis and Olympics this evening resulted in a victory for the former. Score, 16 to 5. The Cincinnatis left to-night for Wheeling.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The champion base ball match this evening, on the Capitoline grounds, was stopped after the sixth inning by the rain. The score stood: Mutual, 1; Atlantic, 2.

WHEELING, June 30.—The game of base ball between the Red Stockings and Baltics, of this city, was called at the close of the first half of the fourth innings, the score on even innings standing 41 to 0 in favor of the Red Stockings.

RELIGIOUS.

Bishop McIlvaine's Letter to a Presbyter on the Prayer Book.

[From the Standard of the Cross.]

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF KENTUCKY.

I have been alike astonished and grieved at that new phase in the mind of some of our Evangelical brethren not entirely approved by us all into points of such grave import as to wound an enlightened conscience, and to give rise to the suggestion of secession as the only available remedy.

I am rejoiced that our venerable and beloved brother, the Bishop of Ohio, has been called upon to express himself on this subject in terms so entirely in accordance with the convictions of the noble army of martyrs in our church, of a long line of the most learned of her Bishops and the most zealous of her doctors, of those great and good men who followed the Wesleys and the fathers of our own Protestant Episcopal Church.

What satisfied their conscience may well satisfy ours, and I unite my prayers with those of the great body of the bishops and clergy of this church that these our dear brethern may be held back from any rash and hasty action, and their valuable services in the cause of Christ may be enjoyed by that branch of the church which they have loved and still love so well!

B. B. SMITH,
Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky.

LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT BISHOP OF KENTUCKY.

DIOCESE OF KENTUCKY,
PEWEE VALLEY, May, 1869.

Right Rev. and Dear Brother:

The admirable letter of Bishop McIlvaine to a young clergyman concerning certain scruples of conscience in using some expressions in the liturgy of our church, meets with my warmest and most cordial approbation. The beloved brother who has elicited this most valuable and timely response is one whom we all love and esteem for his fidelity to Gospel truth and his earnest work in the ministry. He has seriously entertained the question whether he can conscientiously remain in the ministry of a Church where he is required to use certain terms and expressions which seem in his judgment to teach error, and to be in conflict with the Word of God. I learn that he is a representative of not a few earnest, faithful clergymen and laymen among us, who, while loving "this Church" fervently and devotedly, feel the same conscientious scruples concerning certain expressions in the Prayer Book. If I understand their position, it is this: that, while they admit that all these offices were composed by men who were thoroughly opposed to the modern and extreme interpretation put upon the expressions, and therefore such interpretation cannot be their true meaning, and while they hold that rightly interpreted by the views of the Reformers they are in harmony with the articles (the Church's dogmatic expression of her faith), yet that such interpretation is now denied by a large majority of the present generation of Churchmen; that the claim is urged that we must take these terms not as the Reformers understood them, but as their plain, literal language teaches, and in no other; that he who does otherwise is a disloyal son of the Church, and unworthy of a place in it; that two or three generations of clergymen in this country, for the most part, have been trained in the belief that the term "Priest," applied to a minister of this Church, means that he is a *Sacerdos*, or *Hierus*, a priest ordained to offer a commemorative sacrifice in the Eucharist, and to stand between Christ and the Soul as the only Divinely-appointed channel through which grace can be conveyed and the benefits of Christ's death imparted; that when in the office for Infant Baptism we are required to give thanks to God that he hath been pleased "to regenerate this Infant by His Holy Spirit," the Church teaches that Baptism and Regeneration are inseparable; that the life of God in the soul begins in Baptism; that to preach the necessity of being born again, to adults who have been baptized in infancy, is to teach doctrine hostile to this Church's teaching; and that when a man would ascertain whether he has ever been regenerated, he is to go to the Parish Register and ascertain whether he has ever been baptized; and that if that be ascertained, he has, by virtue of his Baptism, been regenerated.

These brethren, whose consciences are aggrieved by these expressions, feel that the apparent, not the real, meaning of the terms alluded to has been the fruitful source of the evils now afflicting the Church, and has given rise to the large and rapidly growing school among us and in England, who in the essential doctrine of the Sacrament see no difference between our Church and the Church of Rome; who teach, in the language of one of the most prominent champions, that "in the regeneration by holy baptism, in the spiritual and ineffable presence of our Lord in the Holy Eucharist, with the mystical nutriment through His Body and Blood, as well as in the definition of the sacraments generally, there is virtual concurrence in the accepted standards of the historical churches, Eastern, Western and Anglican."

Shocked and amazed at such teaching by men in authority amongst us, and alarmed by the advances of an idolatrous Ritualism, these dear brethren are now asking that a very few changes or alterations in certain expressions may be made, or the use of alternate forms may be allowed to them, to enable them to bear witness that they have no sympathy with these extreme views—views which in their judgment are contrary to God's Word, and destructive to the souls of men.

The writer of the letter to Bishop McIlvaine is the representative of this class, a class seriously considering the question whether it has not become their duty to leave the Church of their fathers and of their first love, if no relief is granted to their consciences. I earnestly trust that the most wise and godly counsel of our venerable Father will be blessed of God to removing their difficulties and retaining them within the Church. This is not a time that we can afford to lose a single comrade from our ranks in the great struggle with errorists. This Church of the Reformation needs the help of every son in this hour of her sore trial. To desert her now seems like deserting a parent assailed by faithless children. To go out of her communion because there is treachery within is to lower the flag and to surrender the citadel to her enemies.

But the great question which I now seek to press, is: Has the church no duty to fulfill toward the men whom I have described? Has she no voice of sympathy or of kindness with which to respond to their cry for relief? Is she to remain silent, stern, cold and deaf to the conscientious prayer of these her faithful sons? Is she not wise enough, strong enough, tender enough to throw her arms about them and say, We will not drive you beyond our fold; we will not repeat the error of the XVIIIth century, when the Wesleys and their followers found only a harsh mother in the church, and reluctantly were constrained to turn away from her; we will not bring back the St. Bartholomew's Day of 1662, when two thousand clergymen of the Church of England, including Baxter, Owen and Flavel, went out from the church because relief to their conscientious convictions was denied them; we will grant your prayer for relief, where it can be done so as not to impugn or deny any fundamental doctrine of the faith, any essential part of the order of the Church of God. Oh! if this church of ours could rise to the grand conception that she is wide enough and comprehensive enough to take such a stand, who can doubt that she would bind to her by hooks of steel every wavering son, make herself fitted to be the great American church, and win to her vast multitudes now standing aloof from her, uncertain whither she is tending—to the status of the mediæval church or to a true evangelical catholicism, reformed, protestant and free?

My dear brother, I am not one of the class for whom I am pleading. I can use and have ever used the Prayer Book without conscientious scruples. I take the expressions which give trouble to my brethren to mean, not what extreme men now claim that they mean, but what the blessed Reformers intended them to mean and to teach; and I can use them in a thoroughly Evangelical sense. I can therefore plead with more fervor for others—for brethren dear to me. And I venture to ask, has not the time come when this Church can afford to grant these brethren the relief which they crave? Does it seem to you an impracticable thing? I reply, twice in the history of this Church has action been taken which involves in principle all for which our brethren are contending.

I. In the first prayer book adopted by our American Church in 1785, a prayer book tendered to England as the basis on which we were to be acknowledged as a true daughter of the Church of England, and our bishops elect were to be consecrated, the baptismal service for infants was drawn up precisely as all Evangelical men would now rejoice to see it. The prayer of thanksgiving immediately after the baptism read thus:

"We yield thee hearty thanks, most merciful Father, that it hath pleased thee to receive this infant for thine own child by baptism, and to incorporate him into thy Holy Church."

In this prayer the words, "To regenerate this infant by thy holy spirit," occurring in the prayer book of the Church of England, were omitted; and this omission was sanctioned by a convention presided over by the venerable Wm. White, D. D., the patriarch of the church in this country. This book was submitted to the English archbishops and bishops for their acceptance and indorsement, as a basis for the consecration of the American bishops-elect. The English bishops replied, and complained of the omission of certain things found in the English prayer book, the chief of which were the omission of the Nicene and Athanasian creeds, and of the words, "He descended into hell," in the apostles' creed; and they urged the restoration of these into our manual of worship. No complaint was made of the omission of the words in the baptismal office, and the English bishops proceed to state that they had caused to be introduced into Parliament a bill authorizing them to consecrate the American bishops, trusting that the objections they had offered would be removed.

Now, in the preface to this first American Prayer Book it was declared that "it is humbly conceived that the doctrines of the Church of England are preserved entire as being perfectly agreeable to the gospel." And yet in this book the thanksgiving for the regeneration of the child in baptism was left out. Still, said our fathers in that Council, "the doctrines of the Church of England are preserved entire." The fifteen English bishops accepted this statement and omission, made no objections to it, and proceeded upon this basis to consecrate the American bishops. When the omitted words were restored we know not. But these facts are incontrovertible, says the Rev. Dr. Wharton:

"1. The Convention of 1785 declared that in the proposed book, in which the term 'regenerate' was left out from the thanksgiving in question, 'the doctrines of the Church of England are preserved entire.'

"2. The English Bishops, meeting in council, presented no specific objection to the change; did not include it in the points as to which they asked a reconsideration, and finally imparted consecration on the basis of the book in which this alteration was included.

"3. The term '*regeneration*' in this thanksgiving appears not only thus to have been treated by the English bishops as an expression whose removal did not affect the general sense of the service, but it was first taken out, and then put back by our own convention, as far as we can gather, without particular debate, and with no division recorded, just as we would do with equivalent or convertible terms."

Now does not this action of the original council of our church in this country, indorsed by the English bishops, concede all our brethren ask for? Take away the words "to regenerate this infant" from the prayer of thanksgiving after the baptism, and scarcely any ground of disquietude remains.

II. The second action of this Church to which I allude occurred in the year 1826. In the General Convention of that year a plan was introduced to secure greater uniformity in the use of the Liturgy, and to "provide against the injurious misapprehension of certain terms in the first collect in the office for Confirmation." Among other things, this plan provided for the use of a single Psalm, instead of the Psalter, for morning and evening; the shortening of the lessons (provided they should not be less than fifteen verses each); the use of an alternate Preface to the Confirmation service; and, most important of all, the insertion in the first collect in the office of Confirmation of the words "*in baptism*" between "has vouchsafed" and "to regenerate," thus identifying baptism and regeneration, and declaring them convertible terms. Bishop Hobart was the author of this plan, which passed both houses of the General Convention of 1826 unanimously. In a letter to Francis S. Key in January, 1827, Bishop Hobart says of this proposed change: "The object of the proposed prayer was not to relinquish the expression of regeneration as applied to baptism, but to guard against the misconstruction which would make this synonymous with renovation, sanctification, conversion, or any other terms by which the renewing of the Holy Ghost might be denoted."

Now I beg you to regard the great significance of this action. In an addition to the Prayer Book prepared by Bishop Hobart, and unanimously adopted by one General Convention, it was declared that the regeneration, for which we thank God in baptism, is not to be taken in any sense as descriptive of the renewing work of the Holy Ghost upon the heart, but only a term equivalent to baptism; a sacramental change; a change of covenant relation; an ecclesiastical change. Now if this could be authoritatively declared now, by the adoption of an alternate form, or allowing the omission of the words "regenerate," etc., would it not satisfy the utmost demands of our brethren whose consciences are so troubled? To them regeneration can have but one meaning according to its definition in the Word of God. It is a change of character—not a change of state, of ceremonial observance; it is a radical change, a spiritual change, a change in the man—the vital, the immortal part. It is an intelligible change; it is a change from sin to holiness.

Scripture seems to struggle with the poverty of language to tell the greatness of this change. "The truth seems to weigh down the most elastic tongue, and to exhaust the most voluminous vocabulary, and to search through the inventions of the most creative imagination, and to pass from one emblem to another, from one kingdom of resemblance to a second, till, by the very mysteriousness of its drapery, we are compelled to feel that the naked truth, as appreciated by the mind of God, surpasses our reach of expression."

It is a change figured by that which occurs in natural birth: Born again; "born of the Spirit;" "born of water and the Spirit;" "born from above;" "begotten again unto newness of life." "Marvel not" at these, said the Master.

It is a change typified by the change from death unto life. "You hath He quickened who were dead in sins." "We know that we have passed from death unto life." "Risen with Christ."

It is a change represented by passing from darkness to light. "Ye were some time darkness; now are ye light in the Lord," "children of light."

It is portrayed by a change in the physical organ. "A new heart will I give you."

It is a transfer from one dominion to another. "Translated from the kingdom of darkness into the kingdom of God's dear son." "Ye are God's workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works." "Transformed by the renewing of your minds." "As many as are led by the Spirit of God they are the sons of God." "Old things are passed away; all things have become new."

Can men, to whom all this is bound up in regeneration, to whom, as they receive God's word, it teaches nothing less—can such men believe that such a mighty, wondrous work of God's spirit is wrought inseparably in infant baptism? It is mockery to expect it. If it is replied that the church does not teach such a doctrine, and that, as Bishop Hobart said, "Regeneration in baptism is not synonymous with any term by which the renewing of the Holy Ghost might be designated," then let the church so declare; and let it, by the allowance of the use of an alternate form, give relief to the conscience of a large and most worthy class of men, who long to live and die within her fold.

You have asked, my dear brother, for the opinions of all the Bishops of our church who are in sympathy with the views of Bishop McIlvaine, and whose united voice may have great weight in deciding the course of Evangelical men at this crisis of our church's history. Heartily sympathizing with every word in the letter of the eminent Bishop of Ohio, I have ventured to express my views upon a subject not broached by him—the duty of the church towards her own children thus troubled in conscience. I have only asked that she should grant them such liberty of action, in the omission of words from the baptismal office, as were omitted in the first prayer book adopted by the first General Convention of the church in 1785, and to which omission no objection was made by the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England, when the book was presented to them for their acceptance, as a basis upon which they could consecrate the American Bishops.

Or, if this should be denied as too great a concession, I have ventured to ask for them, that the Church should formally declare in some mode, as proposed by Bishop Hobart, and as unanimously adopted by both Houses of the General Convention, in 1826, that regeneration in baptism is not synonymous with renovation, sanctification, conversion, or any other term by which the renewing of the Holy Ghost might be designated; in other words, that it is designed to indicate a sacramental and ecclesiastical change—a change of state and not of character. Who will say that the adoption of either of these courses would impugn or destroy one particle of the faith once delivered to the saints? Who will deny that such action might tend in a vast degree to promote the harmony and unity of the Church?

And now while listening to the voices of those still on earth, it would seem to be a time to hearken to the testimony of two most distinguished of our brethren, now at rest with God. Bishop Burgess thus wrote: "It has been proposed that a similar option should be permitted between the prayer which immediately follows the Lord's Prayer in the Baptismal office, and some form which should not state with so little qualification, the regeneration of the baptized child by the Holy Spirit. If, without touching the doctrine of the Church, such a permission could relieve hereafter the anxieties of good men of a tender conscience, and put to silence all needless controversy on the subjects of baptism and regeneration, these benefits might not be too dearly purchased." [Bishop Porter's Memorial Papers, pp. 133-34.]

And Bishop Meade—than whom no Bishop, living or dead, has done more to strengthen and extend our Church in this country, and whose love for the Church of his fathers was a deep, self-consuming passion—wrote still more strongly to the same effect: "In the ordination of ministers two forms are allowed, according to the option of the Bishop. Why not the same privilege of omission granted to the minister in baptism, or the use of another prayer, which might be proposed. I am persuaded that nothing would contribute more to peace among ourselves, and to remove prejudices from the minds of those who belong to other denominations, and the community at large, than such an arrangement. It would be in entire accordance with what now seems to be generally admitted, namely, that a considerable latitude of opinion, as to the meaning of certain expressions in the Baptismal Service, is allowed. If it be allowed, why enforce on all the use of words which, by their sound, seem to convey a meaning which is repudiated by many? I have long known that a painful difficulty is felt in the use of these passages, not by one portion of our ministers and people, but by a number who differ from them in other points. I believe that public baptism would be more common but for the reluctance to use these expressions before so many who do not understand or approve them. Many parents, I believe, are prejudiced against the baptism of their children, and put it off on account of these words, and their supposed meaning. I believe nothing stands more in the way of converts from other denominations, and especially such of their ministers as are worth having, than the required use of these words in our baptismal service."—[Ibid, 155.

I had no idea of writing at such length when I began. But my heart is full of anxiety for the future of our church, and I have written from a full heart. Whatever reception the suggestions may meet with, *liberavi animam meam*. May the God of our fathers give us grace to act wisely in this great crisis of our church! May He enable us who are likeminded to be of one mind and heart in the defense of his precious Gospel, and, whatever of trial and of suffering may be before us, to stand in an unbroken front, striving together for the faith of the Gospel.

Most faithfully,
Your friend and brother,
GEO. D. CUMMINS.
Rt. Rev. G. T. BEDELL, D.D.

☞ Rossini is charged by the London Orchestra with plagiarizing in his Mass from Louis Spohr's "Faust" and "Last Judgment;" and adds that the "*Agnus Dei*" and "*Dona Pacem*" of the Mass are modeled on two well known movements of Verdi in "Trovatore" and "UnBallo." What next?

THE CROPS.

Their Condition and Prospect in Every Part of the Country.

A GENERAL OUTLOOK.

DELAWARE.

This State is celebrated for its fruit and vegetable crops. The prospect for both is good.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The wheat is most promising. Oats and other small grain also. The corn is backward and the fruit prospect excellent.

NEW ENGLAND.

The reports of promises of abundant harvests of grain and fruit are confirmed. The prospects of a good yield were never better.

NEW YORK.

The most flattering accounts from all parts of the State are given, with reports of rust in some localities. The corn is behind and the fruit crop good.

IOWA.

The appearance of the crops is most gratifying. One-third more wheat was sown this year than there was last. Corn is behind hand, but the color is good. The season has been very backward and the rain in excess.

MARYLAND.

Never before in the history of Maryland has the prospect of an abundant harvest been more promising. Corn, however, is suffering in some localities from the ravages of the army worm.

WISCONSIN.

The hay crop will be very heavy. The wheat is in good condition. The rains of late have crippled the corn badly. Fruits of all kinds promise well. In the Northern part of the State it is feared the corn crop will be a total failure.

MICHIGAN.

The accounts from all sources are that the crops are good. The hay is being cut and will be heavier than last year. The wheat is two weeks later than last year. The oat crop prospect is good. Corn is backward. Fruits of all kinds are doing well.

NEBRASKA.

Crop news from all parts of the State shows fifty per cent. more ground planted than in 1868. Wheat promises splendidly. Several counties estimate forty bushels to the acre. Potatoes, oats, and barley are in good condition. Corn is behind, owing to the rains.

MINNESOTA.

The heavy rains recently have injured all of the crops, and the prospects are not flattering. The wheat is falling down in some localities and rust has appeared. Corn is backward. In the vicinity of St. Cloud the wheat is splendid.

OHIO.

The wheat crop looks remarkably fine. Corn promises a heavy yield, and is generally clean. The rain has somewhat impeded the corn in some parts of the State. Rye promises well, as do oats, barley and grass. The tobacco yield will be comparatively small.

INDIANA.

The small grain crop never was more promising than it is this year. Corn looks well, but is small. The fruit crop is a full one. The farmers have commenced harvesting. In some portions of the State, particularly near Indianapolis, the rust has appeared, but has done but slight mischief.

FLORIDA.

The best crops of all kinds, except corn, will amply repay the planters of this State for their toil and care, although the caterpillar and the boll worm will disappoint the hopes of many in the western portion thereof. Tropical fruits are unusually abundant this season.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Charleston, S. C., paper giving an account of the condition of the crops in that State, says the wheat and corn raised will not be more than enough for home consumption. The cotton crop of the State for 1869-70 will probably fall short of the yield of 1868-9, and is set down at 175,000 bales. The prospect of a good rice crop is fair.

ALABAMA.

Generally good reports of the crops in this State. Some appearance of rust on the wheat. The corn and cotton crop is in rather a backward condition in consequence of the cool weather recently, but a fair crop for the ground planted is confidently anticipated. The cut worm has made its appearance in the vicinity of Tuscaloosa, but its ravages are limited.

VIRGINIA.

All reports represent the wheat crop now being harvested as the finest that has been reaped for a number of years. The crops through the valley of Virginia are represented as wonderful. It is thought that flour of the very best quality will be down as low as five or six dollars per barrel. In West Virginia crop accounts are very encouraging as a general thing, but corn is very backward.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Last year's failure prevented the sowing of a sufficient breadth of land in wheat in many portions of the State, yet it is thought this crop is the finest reaped for many years. Many counties in the northern part of the State claim to have raised from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre. Corn, cotton and fruit, as far as heard from, are unusually promising.

ILLINOIS.

Advices from twenty-four different points represent the prospects for wheat to be fine, and some places will double last year's crop. Corn will not be as large as usual. Oats and barley look well. The wheat harvest has commenced. The yield in the southern part of the State is about twenty-five bushels per acre. St. Clair county alone expects to make two and a half million of bushels of wheat. The wheat crop of Egypt is being secured. The army worm is reported as threatening Central Illinois.

ARKANSAS.

From all portions of the State the gratifying intelligence is received that crops never looked better. Wheat was never better, while corn promises an unusually large yield. Early corn is already tasseling, and we may soon look for roasting years in abundance. Cotton, although in some places small, having been retarded by a disagreeable spring, is fine and healthy, growing rapidly, and promises to more than fulfill the most sanguine expectations. The yield from the present crop will be equally as good, if not better, than that of last year.

LOUISIANA.

The crops in this State generally promise better than those of last year, although the spring was more backward. Corn, for the most part, is now in the tassel. Cotton is a little backward, but has improved wonderfully during the past week, and hopes are entertained that the much dreaded caterpillar will not damage the crop to any great extent. The sugar-cane is growing finely in many localities, and it is said the yield of sugar this year will astonish the country. All await a rich harvest.

MISSISSIPPI.

Despite the unpropitious weather of the past week, the crop reports from this State are favorable. The wheat crop in Northern Mississippi, it is said, has averaged ten to twelve bushels per acre. The editor of the Columbus Index assures the merchants that they may regulate their money matters upon calculations for good crops this year. The recent rains have made great improvements. Corn and cotton look quite encouraging, and the yield of wheat and oats is greater than for several years past.

TENNESSEE.

The wheat harvest throughout Tennessee has commenced in earnest. Many fields of ripened grain have already been cut, but most of the farmers will not be ready to commence operations until within the next few days. Comparatively little damage has been done by rust or smut. Corn, although unusually late, is looking well. The stand of oats is satisfactory, and the yield promises to be large. A larger crop of barley is being harvested than ever before. The yield of rye will be better as to quality, and more abundant than in past seasons. Unfavorable reports concerning cotton are heard, and it is thought the crop will be a short one.

GEORGIA.

The wheat and oat crop of this State, especially the Southern portion of it, is good and has been generally saved. Cotton and corn crops generally look well, and are in good order—clear of grass and weeds. On gray and sandy lands crops are best, having improved much faster since the warm rains than the crops in red land. Cotton is too small to make a full crop. Reliable planters, of years' experience, say the cotton is smaller than they have ever seen it at this season of the year. At this juncture no estimate can be safely made of the growing crop; planters are, however, hopeful, and working manfully, and if there is a failure the fault will be in the season.

TEXAS.

The most favorable reports from all sections of the State are heard. The backwardness of the cotton plant, on account of the cold spring, has made the season later; but the present fine weather enables the growth to increase so as to recover the lost time. Blooms are reported in many fields, and we hear of no worms doing damage to any extent. If the present favorable indications continue, the largest cotton crop anticipated will be raised. Prices rule high now and will possibly continue high until the new crop gets abundant. The corn crop is already secure and said to be very abundant. In many places the supply will exceed the local demand. Wheat has been badly injured by rust. As seed was very expensive, but little was planted. It is thought the crop will be reserved for seed next year. From all present indications there is reason to be satisfied with the crop prospects.

CALIFORNIA.

Accounts from some of the grain-growing districts of California represent that the yield this season will fall far short of that of last year. Throughout the coast counties the wheat has suffered seriously from rust, and reports from various sections of the State show a rather discouraging prospect. In Solano county the "volunteer" fields are mowed for hay, and many of the late sown fields will hardly pay for harvesting. In the southern part of the State the late rains have benefited the grain, which was in a languishing condition, and in Monterey county a fair yield is expected. In a part of Santa Clara, some of the farmers, anticipating a light hay crop, are disposed to convert their growing wheat into hay, but are advised by the newspapers not to commit such folly in view of the expected demand for exportation. In the San Joaquin Valley, west of the river of that name, the average yield of wheat is estimated at sixty-five bushels to the acre. The harvesting began almost two weeks ago. In Merced county, the farms which were settled upon last fall, near Black Creek, promise to yield thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, and forty bushels of barley throughout, notwithstanding the crops were sowed late. Oats six feet high were cut recently in Los Angeles county, and oats seven feet high are noted as among the tall things in the neighborhood of Sacramento City. Myriads of grasshoppers have appeared on the line of the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad, and it is represented that they were so thick that the wheels of the locomotives passing up and down the road frequently slipped, making it necessary to use sand.

GENERAL.

The following estimate in regard to this year's crop of cotton is said to be as correct as it is possible to obtain from the present condition of affairs in the cotton-growing States, and it may therefore be well to preserve it for future reference:

Number of acres planted last year	7,500,000
Ten per cent. increase in area	750,000
	8,250,000
At an average of 1 bale to 3 acres, bales	2,750,000
Twenty per cent. increase in productive power of land from the use of fertilizers	550,000
	3,300,000
CONTRA.	
To loss of ten per cent. from injury to crops from cool spring, bales	330,000
Probable crop of 1869	2,970,000
	3,300,000

It is understood that all the calculations are from the present status of the situation, and, unless some casualty occurs to reduce the yield, they will be more than realized.

The rice-growing States, it is asserted, will raise several times as much rice this year as last, and an unusually rich yield is confidently anticipated in all of them.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

New York in Summer—The March of Dry-Goods—Ready-made Clothing for Ladies—What it Costs—The Song of the Skirt—New Cambric Morning Dresses—Bridal Dresses, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, June 29, 1869.

June is one of the pleasantest months in the year in New York city, but not so July. By that time the heat has penetrated the brick walls and stone pavements; it lies in wait for you round the corners, and is thrown back upon you pitilessly from the white marble fronts, whose owners are revelling in the grass and shade of some country homes, while the hermetically sealed doors and windows of the town mansion frown down upon luckless people who must stay to keep them company.

Then comes the noisy, frightful Fourth of July; for which of all our national sins was Fourth of July invented? Sure whichever it may have been, the punishment has been severe enough. Let us have peace!

No New Yorker, however, who can get out, stays in the city on the Fourth of July. On the third, if not sooner, he packs his carpet-bag and she her trunks and together or separately they fill not to say jam every boat, car, carriage, or conveyance of any kind that can carry them away from the dreaded scene of heat and tumult.

Like the seventeen-year locusts, they swarm over every village and cosy country nook, and like the locusts also eat up every green thing. City visitors are generally dreaded by country cousins, and not without reason. Who would imagine that the delicate appetite, which trifles daintily over its thin toast and one egg at home could enlarge to such dimensions abroad? But so it is, and even the 12 o'clock dinner, which had been considered a barbarism, becomes an institution perfectly admirable with the single drawback, that it is not repeated till the next day.

THE SONG OF THE SKIRT.

But it was not so much of their size and politeness of the attendants that I wished to speak, as the new features which their interiors exhibit. The principal one of these is the making-up department, for ladies and children.

A few years ago, only two or three principal houses paid attention to the making up of clothing for women and children, and with these it was an expensive specialty, which made no provision and afforded no accommodation for the wants of the great middle class, who are the chief supporters of all industries. The garments offered consisted of baby clothes and articles of lady's under clothing, made up in the most costly style, dressing wrappers or *robes de chambre* being the only addition in the shape of dresses to the stock. Wedding *trousseaux* or summer outfits were sometimes ordered, in which dresses were sometimes included, but only under peculiar circumstances or by the wealthier people, the cost being enormously in advance of the price for which the articles could be made at home.

With the improvements in sewing machines, their common, almost universal use, and the consequent cheapening of labor, it has gradually dawned upon the mind of women that no reason in the world existed why they should not be able to buy clothing ready-made, as cheaply and as satisfactorily as that of men. The objection that a more exact fit is required does not hold with regard to the modern walking suits, or gored house dresses; "what fits one, fits all," with the difference that the regular graduation in size affords, while the arrangement is all in favor of a much better style and design than are generally obtained at home.

It is true, that there is probably less distinctiveness and individuality, a little too much of uniformity in material and design, but then it must be remembered that the plan only aims to be useful to the extent to which it is rendered so for men in supplying practical dresses and garments for ordinary wear—some require more costly styles, which could be furnished to order as they always have been and as they are for men.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE ALREADY.

The new department in our large dry goods houses has been instituted expressly to meet the growing want in the community, and to a considerable extent fulfill the requirement. Of course they differ in kind and degree of goods and prices, some charging more and some less, but all the figures given are exact and as nearly uniform as possible. Excellent linen suits fully trimmed and well made are offered for $12, the range being from $9 to $25, the last price being for linen suits very elaborately made, and found only at the highest priced-stores. Buff, pink and blue chambery suits are the same, price trimmed with three ruffles upon the skirt and two upon the basque, sash, &c. Suits of white Victoria lawn handsomely ruffled are $12 50.

Pretty suits of dotted lawns with pattern border put on as ruffling three and two, with a heading, were only $9, not more than the price of making at any city dressmaker.

Gored morning wrappers of American prints trimmed with a narrow bordering, stitched, are $3 50 and $4, and the same style in cambric and percale $6. Trained white skirts of excellent quality, well made and handsomely ruffled, are $5 50, and gored white skirts with a wide hem, and seven narrow tucks, to wear with walking dresses, $1 50 and $1 75.

They are all cut, shaped and made in the best possible manner, so that it is a comfort to wear them, and if they have not the fineness and neatness of exceptional garments have none of the botch, ill cutting and ill-fitting that so often disfigure home-made productions.

THE ECONOMICAL POINT OF VIEW.

Probably the prices, low as they seem to the persons accustomed to the former exaggerated rates and to the city cost of labor, will appear high to those whose limited means compel them to do even their own sewing on the most restricted scales, but there are many others who are not rich, who would find positive economy in buying ready-made garments at these prices, instead of paying high priced seamstresses and dressmakers, and enduring the worry and torment of finding them, directing them, and finishing or making over after them.

Moreover, in buying garments ready-made one is more apt to limit oneself to the exact quantity or number of articles required, and in this way save accumulations, and appear more uniformly in accordance with the prevailing fashions.

SUMMER BRIDAL DRESSES.

A wedding took place the other day the dresses of which were so simple yet so pretty and novel withal as to deserve passing notice. The lady's dress was white Swiss muslin, the skirt demi-braided and covered with narrow crimped flounces; the low body and short sleeves were frilled to match, and the ornament consisted of girdles, necklace, ear-rings, and brooch of orange blossoms, together with a spray of corden for the hair. No vail was worn.

The two bridesmaids wore dresses made in precisely the same style, only the material was white and brilliant light green tartalane, the two colors alternating in the flounces. The ornaments of the bridesmaids were like those of the bride in every particular except that they were composed of lily of the valley. The trio wore their light hair in a profusion of curls over a puffed chignon.

CAMBRIC MORNING DRESSES.

The prettiest morning dresses for country wear are composed of white French cambric sprinkled with brilliant light green, blue or red polka dots. They are made with two skirts and a small basque without lining, but with a straight "sailor" collar cut square across the front. They are trimmed with self colored cambric, one forming a braiding an inch and a half in width, the other two narrow graduated bands. The sleeves have two puffs at the top with straps of cambric surmounting and dividing them. The trimming cambric must be the exact shade of the dot. Pattern cambric dresses make up very nicely in this way, the stripe of the underskirt being used for trimming, sometimes straight and sometimes on the bias.

BATHING DRESSES.

There is nothing new in bathing dresses this season, the style consists of gray flannel bound in blue or scarlet, and they are made in the old style, loose trowsers and yoked blouse, belted in; there are some made in check flannel in brighter colors, but they are not considered good style. The price ready made is $5 50 and $6 00.

ROUND HATS.

Black lace is the success of the season in round hats; they are very becoming, very distingue and very useful. They can also be made to suit all pockets. In real lace with costly ornaments they are brought up to forty and fifty dollars; in imitation lace they are very pretty, of less *recherche* decorations, and are only ten or twelve.

Black or white lace and colored crape are the materials used for bonnets, which have not at all enlarged their dimensions.

REALISTIC FASHIONS.

An effort is being made, however, with what success time will show, to introduce the simple and realistic schools into fashion. In the highest circles the affectation of French words and phrases is beginning to be decidedly frowned down. The initial words of French phrases, used to denote certain meanings, have been discontinued and the simplest Saxon substituted.

This idea may spread to other things; it may render false hair and cosmetics obnoxious. Pray, however, that American women might dare to come back to truth and nature, even though they were rendered by that means less charming in the eyes of licentious men.

NEW LINEN SETS.

New linen sets are furnished with fine and narrow fluted ruffles which edge the collar and the wrist, making the hand look small; they are very neat and lady-like looking and sell for fifty-five to seventy-five cents per set, according to the location of the store where they are purchased.

A FAST YOUNG MISSIONARY.

A young lady sent to a fashionable ladies' furnishing house the other day for a pair of "patent spring pads," stating that she was about to sail as a missionary to Japan, and they would be thankfully received as a "contribution to a good cause." A hint was also added that if any other small articles for ladies' toilet use could be sent, they would be gratefully received, particularly if sent *free of charge*. The lady proprietor of the establishment thought it an immense joke, and in order to carry it out properly sent with the pads, a bustle, a set of patent hair articles, some white and red face powder and perfume packets. The young lady missionary did not see the joke and returned the letter full of the most delighted and thankful acknowledgements. This is a literal fact.

JENNIE JUNE.

AGRICULTURAL.

Edited by Lawrence Young, of the Western Ruralist.

Tour of Northern Horticulturists Through the South.

The following article, which we copy from Tilton's Journal of Agriculture is some what lengthy but, every paragraph contains matter interesting or instructive to the horticulturist and pomologist.

The condition of horticultural art and science in the Southern States of the Union is, perhaps, less accurately known to many of your readers than that of England, France, and other European countries. With a view to supply in part this deficiency, and also with the anxious desire to "seek the lost and build the old waste places," and thus to aid in bringing together again old friends who have been separated during the late crisis of our country, a party of horticulturists, consisting of P. Barry, George Ellwanger of Rochester, N. Y., Robert Manning of Salem, Mass., and myself, recently made a rapid tour through the chief seaboard cities of the South as far as Jacksonville, Fla. We returned by the way of Augusta and Atlanta, Ga., Nashville, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, O. A few of the most important observations made are noted below, embracing some memoranda of those trees and plants of extraordinary size which are not hardy in our Northern States.

The pride of the South, the Magnolia grandiflora, was first seen at Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C.; but the injury which some of the trees had received from frost indicated this as the northern limit of this magnificent tree. The same thing was noticed at Louisville, Ky. Besides the magnolias, we saw in Lafayette Square, Washington, beautiful hollies both European and American, and some good Deodar cedars. We visited the Government greenhouses, where is now building and nearly completed a lofty, magnificent circular conservatory with capacious wings. Under the courteous guidance of Mr. Schmidt, we were shown the collection of plants, both under glass and in the gardens; all of which appeared to be in good condition. There are many of the new and popular trees, shrubs, and plants. Among these we noticed a beautiful new large species of saxifrage and a Yucca angustifolia, the latter from Kansas, both of which will probably prove hardy at Boston. Our attention was also called to a fine specimen, in the Capitol grounds, of that rare and symmetrical tree, Ostrya vulgaris.

At the department of agriculture, the commissioner, Hon. Horace Capron, is most zealously and prosperously at work; every thing assuming the appearance of system, enterprise, and usefulness. Here, too, we found our old friends William Saunders and Townsend Glover, both energetically engaged within their departments, determined to do all in their power to make their specialities an honor to our nation.

The propagating, experimental, and all the other grounds are under the skillful management of that veteran superintendent and director, William Saunders, who has the sole responsibility of planting the new arboretum, which is to contain two specimens at least of all the trees, shrubs, &c., of our own or other countries, that will endure the climate of Washington. Mr. Saunders has already laid out the grounds for this purpose most judiciously, with broad, substantial avenues through the whole forty acres. The work of planting and filling up according to his design is to be pushed forward vigorously this spring; and I have no doubt, if his life be spared to prosecute and carry out his plans, they will redound to the honor and usefulness of the department.

Mr. Glover has particularly under his charge the cabinets of fruits, insects, seeds, &c. All who have seen his beautiful models and illustrations will feel that no one is more competent for the service assigned than himself.

The soil of the experimental garden seemed to be remarkably well adapted to the pear; some beautiful trees of which, for size and early productiveness, were equal to the trees of California. In the vineyard, where are specimens of all the known varieties of the grape on trial, we noticed the copings on the top of the trellises, which Mr. Saunders considers a preventive to mildew.

At Richmond we had only time to call on Mr. Williams and Col. Frank C. Ruffin, editors of "The Southern Planter and Farmer," an ably-managed paper. The colonel is widely and favorably known in the agricultural world; and we were earnestly entreated by him to attend the meeting of the State Agricultural Society that evening, now to be reinstated on its former popular foundation; but time did not permit.

At Wilmington, N. C., we were most hospitably received by Mr. Edward Kidder and his partner, Mr. Martin. In the garden of Mr. Kidder, in the open ground, we saw a Cape jessamine seven feet high, spreading eight feet, and stem six inches thick. The laurustinus, camellias, and roses were coming into bloom. Olea fragrans, Nerium splendens, Mespilus Japonica, Metrosideros, and hedges of Pittosporum and Euonymus Japonica were standing nobly out doors. Violets were in bloom without any protection, and mignonette with only a box placed over it. In the greenhouse were Poinsettia pulcherrima and Russelia juncea, each ten feet high, planted in the ground.

In the garden of Mr. Lippitt we saw a Pittosporum ten feet high, with head twelve feet spread, and stem ten inches thick; Euonymus Japonica, twelve feet high, head eight feet spread, stem twelve inches thick; white fig twenty-five feet high, top thirty feet spread, stem sixteen inches thick; a Scuppernong grape-vine thirty-five years old, with two stems six and seven inches thick; a camellia ten feet high and seven feet spread. In Mr. Martin's garden was a Cloth-of-Gold rose fifteen feet high; and in an adjoining garden a Magnolia grandiflora thirty feet high, twenty-five feet spread, with two stems, each fifteen inches thick, supposed to be fifty or sixty years old. At Wilmington, also, we first noticed the water and willow oaks, both evergreen. But the most remarkable production of this region is the Scuppernong grape, which, in the sandy and apparently barren soil which prevails in the coast region from the northern limit of North Carolina to the extremity of Florida, finds abundant nutriment, and from Wilmington to Savannah grows to the enormous size mentioned above, and even larger. It is trained on strong horizontal trellises or arbors raised to a convenient height for picking from beneath; and single vines sometimes cover a quarter of an acre of ground, and produce from fifty to seventy bushels of fruit. The young shoots would not be recognised by one unacquainted with it as belonging to a grape-vine, but resemble much more strongly those of the Chinese wistaria. In the middle of January, we were, of course, unable to test the fruit; but the sparkling wine kindly presented us by L. A. Hart, Esq., made from this grape at his vineyard, without any addition of spirit, we found of fine quality as a champagne. He also gave us wines of the Flowers and Thomas grapes, sub-varieties of the Scuppernong, which promise to be of good quality. The wine of the Bullace wild grape of the wood has not been appreciated as much as it deserves.

On our arrival at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 15, our first inquiry was how we could arrange to visit the newly-discovered phosphate-beds, which are expected to be of untold value to the Southern planter. Fortunately we met Mr. Moses, a former acquaintance, who is agent for one of the companies engaged in developing these resources; and the next day he took us eighteen miles up the Cooper river, where about forty negroes were at work in throwing out and cleaning nodules. These deposits are attracting the attention of capitalists, and several companies are working them. One Philadelphia company purchased and leased twenty thousand acres, thinking to secure the control of the business; but the deposits are so extensive, that their tract scarcely makes an impression upon it. Three large manufacturing establishments are now in successful operation in Charleston, finding an ample market in the cotton States; and several thousand freedmen find labor in the trenches, paid by the ton for excavating. Large quantities are also sent North and to Europe. This valuable material has been traced from its outcrop on the Ashley river, across the Cooper river on the north, and beyond the Ashepoo on the south; while the physical indications are that it is not limited even to this wide field. The region is said to be entirely free from stones, and every thing harder than the soil itself is a part of the valuable deposit, so that a simple washing suffices for the rejection of all worthless material. It is estimated, that, making due allowance for the earth that fills the interstices between the nodules and their imperfections, there are probably more than a thousand tons of the phosphate to each acre that it underlies. The larger part of the material now excavated is said to contain from fifty to sixty per cent of true phosphate of lime.

These phosphates lie in beds at an average of about a foot and a half below the surface, though some extend to four or six feet in depth. This stratum is from twelve to eighteen inches thick, and the nodules are from a few inches to a foot in length. Among these are frequently found shells and the bones of sharks and other fishes. Of the former we brought home a large joint of the backbone, and also a tooth which measures six inches broad by six long.

By the politeness of Professors Shepard, senior and junior, we visited the Wando Mills, engaged in the manufacture of this phosphate. The nodules are crushed, and ground to powder; and of this, twelve hundred pounds, with four hundred of dried meat, and the same quantity of sulphuric acid, are placed in a revolving basin; and, when thoroughly mixed, it is dropped down to the next story, and put up in bags for market. The demand at this mill, we were told, was ahead of the production. Price sixty dollars per ton.

At Charleston we called at the garden of Mr. Jennings, formerly the Lucas Place, which the writer had visited fifteen years ago. Here we saw the same old camellia-tree, of the single red species, twenty feet high, twenty-five feet spread, and fifteen inches thick in the stem, and which in a single season, it was said, has produced eight or ten thousand flowers. Besides this, we saw many other large camellia-trees, such as Lady Hume, double white, and imbricata, in bloom, and a Lagerstræmia Indica, or Crape myrtle, whose trunk was more than a foot and a half in diameter and twenty feet high, having been cut down from probably about thirty feet. Passing along the street, we noticed a Magnolia grandiflora fifty feet high, thirty-five feet spread, with stem eighteen inches thick; and near the battery the Spanish bayonet-plant (Yucca gloriosa), whose stem was ten inches in diameter, and some of its arms more than twenty feet long.

As we approach Charleston from the north, the Pinus longifolia (longleaved pine) first makes its appearance in the forest; the young trees of which, with their bright green leaves, nearly a foot in length, are so beautiful that they have been cultivated in greenhouses at the North in pots.

Savannah, Jan. 19.—It was our good fortune when we arrived here to meet our old and excellent friend Hon. William Schley, who took us in charge, and extended to us every courtesy that could be desired. We first visited Dr. Parson's place, about six miles from the city, famous in Revolutionary times as Jasper's Springs, now occupied by Mr. Brown. Here we found a large pear-orchard in good condition; the varieties being chiefly Duchesse d'Angouleme, Seckel, and Bartlett—mostly the last. The pears come into market the middle of August, and bring sixteen dollars per bushel in Northern cities. Here, too, were early strawberries, planted in the interstices of the brick lining to a ditch. The latter was about three feet deep, and four feet wide at the top, the sides sloping to a width of a foot at the bottom. At the date above mentioned, the strawberries were in bloom, with some green fruit; but we did not learn how much this process had hastened the ripening. The earliest strawberries command three dollars per quart. In this garden was a Scuppernong grape-vine, whose stem is six inches in diameter, covering a trellis forty feet square, which, in the damp, hot atmosphere, had sent out multitudes of aerial roots, some of which were four feet in length, frequently taking root in the ground. In the ornamental grounds were an arbor of Solfaterre and Chromatella roses; the stem of the latter was four inches in diameter, and covered a large space.

But what astonished us much were two splendid specimens of that rare evergreen, the funereal cypress (Cupressus funebris), thirty feet high, with heads of gracefully-drooping branches twenty feet broad. Here, too, were Cupressus Lawsoniana, fifteen feet high, stem ten inches in diameter; Taxodium sempervirens, twenty feet high; Thuja aurea, a most beautiful tree, seven feet high, four feet broad, the leaves in compact laminæ, radiating from the centre; laurustinuses and Cape jessamines; and a double white camellia in bloom, from which nearly a hundred dollars' worth of flowers had already been sold this season at twenty-five cents each.

The judge next took us to the McAlpine Plantation, with which family he is connected. The avenue leading from the road to the house is a mile long, and lined throughout with noble live-oak trees, in the rear of which, in straight lines, are a hundred neat brick negro tenements, most of which are not occupied.

After receiving the hospitality of the proprietors of the mansion, we were treated to oranges picked from the chamber-window; the tree being more than twenty feet in height, and full of magnificent fruit. In the grounds we saw two remarkable trees, twenty-five feet high, of Cryptomeria Japonica, which, with one exception, were larger than any we saw in Europe. Here also were camellias, Spanish broom, Mespilus Japonica, and Olea fragrans, in bloom, fine specimens of Thuja aurea, and Calycanthus eight feet high.

At Mrs. Col. Marshall's garden, in the city of Savannah, there are more than fifty camellias, some quite large. Many were in bloom, among which we noted C. Lady Hume, C. candidissima, C. Donckelaerii, C. double white, C. myrtifolia, C. imbricata. A fine group of bananas, twelve feet high, with stems eight inches thick, had been injured by frost; but the gardener assured us that they would start again from the roots. Here were also a Cloth-of-Gold rose, with stem eight inches in diameter; and a fine Marechal Niel, with stem four inches in diameter. The jonquils and violets were also in bloom.

A drive through "Bonaventure" was of great interest. The long avenues of magnificent live-oak trees, draped with the long, waving Spanish moss, were indescribably beautiful, but so entirely unlike any thing known here, that it would be vain to attempt to convey an idea of them to one who has not seen them.

On our arrival at Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 28, we were received at the St. James Hotel by our old friend Capt. C. B. Wilder, by whose enterprise this splendid new and capacious hotel has been erected. Here, too, is now building a very large schoolhouse, nearly as large as any in Boston. Business is on the qui vive: numerous houses are going up, and there is great speculation in real estate; houses which cost twenty-five hundred dollars rent for six or seven hundred dollars per year. Mr. John M. Forbes of Boston has purchased a mile square on the banks of the St. John's River, adjoining the city, and is now laying it out in house-lots.

While walking through the streets, we saw an oleander (Nerium splendens) which had reached the height of twenty-three feet, with four stems, the largest of which was four inches in diameter; also a prickly-pear (Cactus opuntia,) spreading over a circle of eight feet in diameter; and a large palmetto (Chamærops palmetto) on the sidewalk, twenty inches thick at the ground. The American aloe and cocoa-palm were also seen in the open ground.

It was our intention to visit the orange-groves up the river, and the large magnolia-trees, some of which, we were told, are sixty or seventy feet in height. The orange-trees, although much injured in their foliage by the severe weather of December, were putting forth their new wood. At Jacksonville we called on our old friend Solon Robinson, who has built a fine house, and retired here to rest on the laurels of a long and active life. We made a visit to the nurseries of Col. Hardee, a true representative of Southern chivalry and patriotism. The colonel, in the space of three years, with the help of three colored men, built his house, and cleared thirty acres of land, and has much of it already planted with trees and vines. He showed us quince-trees a year old from cuttings which were four feet, and grape-vines of the same age fifteen feet, in length. To provide against the injurious effects of hot summer suns, he has adopted the plan of planting a grape-vine with a peach-tree for its trellis, which he calls the green trellis.

Jan. 25, at Fruitlands, four miles from Augusta, we visited the nursery of our good friend Prosper J. Berckmans, Esq., whose house is reached through a beautiful avenue of young magnolias, in front of which was planted profusely the Cape jessamine (Gardenia florida); and, while dining at his bountifully-spread board, we saw on the lawn an Acacia dealbata, two years old, stem four inches in diameter, fourteen feet in height, and spreading twelve feet; also a large American aloe (Agave Americana), and a Deodar cedar six years old, fifteen feet high.

We were shown many fine trees of extraordinary growth, and among them Libocedrus decurrens, six years old, fifteen feet high, stem ten inches in diameter; several new magnolias, one of which, Magnolia grandiflora, var. gloriosa, bears a flower fifteen inches in diameter. Magnolia fuscata proves hardy. We were shown a fine young cork-oak (Quercus suber), which is perfectly hardy here; but at Atlanta we found it had proved tender in the garden of Richard Peters, Esq. Other plants noted were Cistus algarvensis; Agave Americana, growing on the lawn; Gardenia radicans; pampas-grass, a clump of which has produced two hundred flower-stalks; Ligustrum Californica and L. Amourensis; Pyrus Japonica, which, at the time of our visit, was just coming into bloom; Centaureas, which are perfectly hardy here; and a yellow Banksian rose four inches in diameter in the stem.

In the fruit department, Mr. Berckmans finds the Beurre Giffard one of the best early pears, ripening May 20. The Bartlett is the best pear. It ripens the middle of July. Duchesse d'Angouleme ripens the middle of August, and is one of the most valuable. Seckel is very fine, and three times the size of the Northern; while Louise Bonne de Jersey is entirely worthless. Triomphe de Jodoigne is of the finest quality. Gros Colmar Van Mons keeps over until May. The long seasons and high temperatures cause many changes in the routine of cultivation from that adopted in Northern nurseries; among which we may mention that Mr. Berckmans buds his pear and other stocks, heads them down, and obtains a considerable growth in a single season. Here, also, we saw seventy or eighty thousand rose cuttings and layers, put out last fall, which will attain the height of a foot to two feet this year, and be fit for sale; and so readily are these produced, that of the new rose Marechal Niel he has now eight thousand plants for sale.

Mr. Berckmans' nursery, and every thing appertaining to it, is managed with great energy and good judgment; and we were glad to learn that his trade is large and profitable.

At the cemetery at Augusta we saw fine hedges of the Golden and Chinese arborvitæ and other evergreens, with rhyncospermums, camellias, and gardenias. The Norway spruce appears to thrive admirably here, though it does not succeed with Mr. Berckmans. He told us of a Cloth-of-Gold rose, which we had not time to visit, trained on the walls of the Augusta factory, covering a space seventy feet high by a hundred and twenty broad, and whose stem is a foot thick.

From Augusta we swung around to Atlanta, the new capital of Georgia, where we were greatly surprised at the enterprise displayed, and the rapidity with which whole streets of new buildings had risen on the ruins of those destroyed by the misfortunes of war. The capitol is a handsome and commodious building. Here we met our former associate and co-[illegible], Col. Richard Peters, and Dr. [illegible] E. Berckmans, the pupil of Van Mons and associate of Esperen, who had come a long distance to meet us. The pear succeeds tolerably with Col. Peters, whose [illegible] we visited; among which [illegible] of the Bartlett [illegible] Beurre d'Aremberg [illegible]

located, and w[illegible] variety unde[illegible] fields, in some of [illegible] work glean[illegible] time was spent [illegible] of Mr. Peck, [illegible] berg, whose [illegible] visited. Mr. [illegible] where he has [illegible] which succeed [illegible] Hardee's [illegible] a deer-hunt in his [illegible] acres. We could [illegible] and saw on the [illegible] just been sent in. [illegible] thousand acres of [illegible] was so fertile [illegible] We saw his large [illegible] their property, [illegible] also his Cashmere [illegible] inches long, [illegible] maiden's wavy tresses [illegible] sixty cents per pound.

At Louisville, [illegible] valued and esteemed [illegible] horticulture, Messrs. [illegible] rence Young, professor [illegible] Sunday intervening, we [illegible] these or other places [illegible] rode to the cemetery, [illegible] fine monuments, [illegible] and most of the [illegible] greens, shrubs, &c. Arriving [illegible] we most gladly accepted the [illegible] former acquaintances, [illegible] Werk; of Capt. Anderson [illegible] horticultural society; and [illegible] examining the samples of [illegible] for the manufacture of wine [illegible] we took a stroll through the [illegible] cellars of the famous [illegible] These embrace a large stock of [illegible] ties, among which we noticed a [illegible] wine from the Rentz grape, which [illegible] esteemed highly. Capt. Anderson, [illegible] proprietor, is among the most [illegible] of Ohio, having given five hundred [illegible] premiums on grapes and wine [illegible]

But we must not omit to allude [illegible] to the Spring-grove Cemetery. [illegible] four hundred and twenty [illegible] rolling land. Under the care of [illegible] superintendent, Mr. Strauss, [illegible] the best condition. He introduced [illegible] planting and ornamenting of the grounds [illegible] the most appropriate [illegible] especially pleased us was the [illegible] regulations, all curb or edging stones [illegible] the lots or on the avenues, and all [illegible] are prohibited. Many of [illegible] are of the most expensive [illegible] longing to the Dexter family cost [illegible] five thousand dollars. This is in [illegible] style, with chapel above, and colum[illegible] low. Near by are the pillars [illegible] memory of our old associates, Nich[illegible] worth and A. H. Ernst. The [illegible] Spring-grove Cemetery are laid [illegible] closely-kept verdant lawn, over which [illegible] may roam unobstructed, [illegible] on elegant monuments [illegible] —no cumbrous stone [illegible] tic fences. How appro[illegible] places for the loved and lo[illegible] How touching these monuments to [illegible] friends! How beautiful these gra[illegible] weeping responsively over them! [illegible] the Kentucky blue-grass, under [illegible] calmly reposes the weary, way-worn [illegible] of life!

MARSHALL P. W[illegible]

Care for In-Growing Nai[illegible]

It is stated that cauterization by h[illegible] is an immediate cure for in-growing [illegible] Put a small piece of tallow in a spoon, [illegible] heat it over a lamp until it becomes [illegible] and drop two or three drops between [illegible] granulations. The effect is almost [illegible] Pain and tenderness are at once relieved [illegible] in a few days the granulations all go, [illegible] the diseased parts dry and destitute [illegible] feeling, and the edge of the nail exposed [illegible] to admit of being pared away without [illegible] convenience. The operation causes [illegible] any pain, if the tallow is properly h[illegible]

RIP VAN WINKLE, JR.

A Man Who Has Not Slept for [illegible] Years.

[Lancaster (Pa.) Express.]

A very singular case of wakefulness [illegible] been brought to our notice. Joseph [illegible] cabinet maker, about 60 years of age, [illegible] had a half hour's continuous sleep [illegible] years. The case was thus stated to [illegible] four years since a daughter of Mr. H[illegible] came very ill and Mr. H. watched at her [illegible] side day and night, for six weeks, when [illegible] died. All this time he took no sleep, [illegible] that he felt no desire for it. A few [illegible] the death of his daughter, he ran a nail [illegible] foot, and this confined him to his bed [illegible] or eight weeks, not an hour of which [illegible] could he obtain sleep. After recovering [illegible] his wound he still failed to obtain [illegible] sleep, and so the matter continued [illegible] from week to month, and from month [illegible] His health has suffered and he [illegible] great debility. He applied to a [illegible] ician of this city, who prescribed [illegible] opiate, but it had no more effect [illegible] he says, than a snap of his finger. [illegible] applied to the same physician, [illegible] the dose be increased. To this [illegible] objected, stating that it would be [illegible] He said he did not care, and [illegible] was prepared strong enough [illegible] put three or four [illegible] never wake up again. [illegible] feet than the first, and the [illegible] to administer any more dose[illegible] advised his patient, as a [illegible] a "high old bender." [illegible] not yet been tried, and it may [illegible] whether he can swallow enough [illegible] duce intoxication and [illegible] Herr is a sober and industrious [illegible] consequence of his malady is [illegible] kind of physical labor. It is [illegible] case.

WARLIKE.

Mr. Bri[illegible] the Lord[illegible]

The following letter from Mr. Bright [illegible] Secretary of the Birmingham Liberal [illegible] tion was read at the meeting in [illegible] the 14th, in support of the Irish Ch[illegible]

LONDON, June 9, [illegible]

DEAR SIR: I must ask my friends to [illegible] me if I am unable to accept their invitation [illegible] the meeting on Monday next. The Lords [illegible] not very wise, but there is sometimes [illegible] the people even in their unwisdom. [illegible] should delay the passing of the Irish [illegible] bill for three months, they will stim[illegible] cussion on important questions [illegible] for their infatuation, might have [illegible] for many years. It is possible [illegible] many people may ask what is the [illegible] use of a constitution which gives [illegible] of 100 in one House for a given policy [illegible] majority of 100 in another House [illegible] It may be asked, also, why the Crown, [illegible] through its Ministers in the House of [illegible] Commons, should be found in harmony [illegible] the nation, while the Lords are generally [illegible] in direct opposition to it. [illegible] of doing a little childish tinkering about [illegible] Peerages, it would be well if the peers [illegible] bring themselves on a line with the opinion [illegible] and necessities of our day. In [illegible] with the nation they may go on for a [illegible] time, but throwing themselves athwart [illegible] course, they may meet with accidents [illegible] pleasant for them to think of. But there [illegible] not a few good and wise men among the [illegible] and we will hope their counsels may [illegible] I am sure you will forgive me if I [illegible] come to your meeting.

Believe me always, very truly yours,
JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. H. B. S. Thompson, Secretary Birmingham Liberal Association.

TRAGEDY IN NEWPORT.

A Brother Fearfully Avenges a Sis[illegible]ter's Ruin.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, June [illegible]

Thomas Downey, who was brought [illegible] city on Saturday last, from Cincinnati [illegible] a requisition from Gov. Stevenson, [illegible] with committing a rape upon a young [illegible] named Annie McShane, was arraigned [illegible] Mayor Buchanan yesterday afternoon [illegible] tween three and four o'clock. [illegible] tion. Mr. R. W. Nelson, [illegible] peared on behalf of the C[illegible] the prisoner was represented by G[illegible] Esq. Downey took a seat by the side of [illegible] attorney, and the first witness for the [illegible] cution had just been called, when Hugh [illegible] Shane, a brother of the young woman [illegible] to have been raped, who had accompanied [illegible] to the court-house, drew a pistol from [illegible] pocket, and before any one could inter[illegible] placed it within a few feet of Downey's [illegible] and fired. The ball passed entirely [illegible] the prisoner's throat, anterior [illegible] windpipe, and lodged in the [illegible] the court-room. The wound produced [illegible] very severe one, though not necessarily [illegible] Downey, after receiving surgical aid [illegible] from Dr. Thornton, was conveyed [illegible] home. McShane made no attempt to [illegible] but quietly submitted to arrest, and [illegible] lodged in jail. His sister, who, it is [illegible] was outraged by Downey several months [illegible] is *enciente*. The court-room was crowded [illegible] with spectators when the shooting took [illegible] and of course great consternation was [illegible] for a few minutes by the affair.

☞ The following anecdote is told [illegible] Hesekiel's life of Bismarck, the [illegible] ume of which has just appeared [illegible] Hearing a guest in a tavern speak [illegible] of a member of the Royal family, [illegible] sprang to his feet, and exclaimed, [illegible] room! If you have not left it before [illegible] is empty I will break it over your [illegible] course there was an uproar. [illegible] calmly emptied his glass, and then [illegible] on the offender's head with such a [illegible] that the glass was in shivers [illegible] left howling. A deep silence fol[illegible] midst of which the voice [illegible] heard asking unconcernedly [illegible] does the broken glass cost? [illegible] plause drowned the answer.

☞ The population of Great [illegible] June 1, 1869, according [illegible] Registrar General, [illegible] souls, or, excluding the army [illegible] merchant service, and [illegible] persons actually in the U[illegible] 30,621,431—namely, [illegible] Wales, 3,205,481 in Scotland, and [illegible] Ireland. This is an [illegible] compared with the [illegible] Kingdom in the middle [illegible] namely, an increase of [illegible] 17,356 in Scotland, and 3,[illegible]

☞ M. Marius Topin is said to [illegible] ered the identity of the "Man [illegible] Mask." He was making some [illegible] the Archives, when he [illegible] which revealed the secret [illegible] author of the panegyric of [illegible] and "L'Esprit [illegible] which work [illegible] Academy. [illegible] the historian [illegible] the true secret [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

[illegible], WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

JAMES W. TATE,

OF FRANKLIN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Courier-Journal is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-column Newspaper.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
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THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-column Newspaper.

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

One year	$12 00
Six months	6 0
Three months	3 2
One month	1 25

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Six and a half cents is the regular price for fat cattle in Bourbon county.

Twenty-six additions to the Christian Church in Winchester recently.

Timothy six feet two inches high is growing in Montgomery county.

The arrival of six passenger trains a day makes things pretty lively in Covington.

The erection of a large woolen mill will commence in Catlettsburg in a short time.

Rev. B. Miller has accepted the charge of the pulpit of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Owensboro.

A race comes off over the Paris course on Saturday between Morgan Ammerman's bay mare and White's roan gelding.

Paducah is organizing a "Piano Saving and Loan Society." It furnishes pianos, to be paid for in small monthly installments.

Snails have taken to tobacco chewing in Mason and Bracken counties, and several crops have been entirely destroyed by them.

About two thousand dollars more in premiums to be offered at the next Bourbon county [illegible] fore given by the society.

The O[illegible] and Tollesboro turnpike, in Mas[illegible]nty, and the Mason and Lewis turnpike are [illegible]ly approaching completion.

Henry W. Calmes, of Clark, sold the other day Durham stock to the amount of $5,888; prices from $75 to $500; general range, $150 to $300.

A tri-weekly express has been established between Orangeburg and Tollesboro, to run in connection with the Maysville and Mt. Carmel omnibus.

Messrs. Stone and Warner returned to Owingsville from the East last Sunday, having disposed of the cattle at 7½c, losing on the whole lot some $200.

A drove of New York cattle, which averaged 1,550 pounds, passed through Winchester last Thursday morning. They belonged to Mr. Kit Chenault, of Madison.

Four hands cut and bound 18 acres of good wheat near Glasgow one day last week. Good whisky, roast mutton, a big "cobbler pie," &c., were the inciting causes.

Rev. J. T. Leonard has purchased the residence of Samuel McKee, in Mt. Sterling, and purposes opening a first-class female school on the first Monday in September next.

The Masonic picnic at Boonsboro, Madison county, was quite a success. Gov. Green Clay Smith delivered a handsome oration. The Clark and Madison folks had provided plenty of dinner for all.

Mr. Wakefield Woods, of New Castle, desires information of his sister, Margaret, who disappeared from her home some two years ago. The whole matter of her disappearance is enveloped in mystery.

A company of Federal cavalry arrived in Stanford the other day and are encamped near the town. The Dispatch says they may have some use for our citizens, but our citizens certainly have no use for them.

Says the Russellville Herald: "A Louisville wheat buyer is at Allensville, but he has not been able to effect any purchases yet, as he is only offering $1 per bushel. He will probably have to wait awhile before he can buy at that figure."

The Catlettsburg Herald is happy to learn that its young friend, Worth Burns, whose appointment to the naval academy was noticed some time ago, has passed a very creditable examination and entered at once upon the active duties of a cadet.

St. Peter's church, in Lexington, was struck by lightning during the storm on Tuesday evening last. The damage was but slight. Mr. Charles Foushee, who is at present painting the cupola, lost nearly all of the rope which sustained his scaffolding.

Says the Woodford Weekly: "On Mon[illegible] Capt. John Andrew Steele, of this county, [illegible]struck and killed by light[illegible] was his favorite buggy horse, [illegible]time under a tree, which was [illegible] by the destructive element."

[illegible]ce horse, Pompey Payne, [illegible] brilliant representatives of the [illegible]s playing sad havoc with East[illegible] their own country. His last vic[illegible] of a mile and three-quarter dash, in [illegible]rospect Park, Long Island, Wednes[illegible]

[illegible]an enjoyed the strongest earth[illegible] within the remembrance of any of its citi[illegible] about 2 o'clock Friday morning. It aroused [illegible]me from their midnight slumbers. The [illegible]asted fully half a minute, and disturbed [illegible]dows and foundations of the older houses [illegible]erably

[illegible]e advocates of open air preaching in [illegible]ton are so much encouraged by the very [illegible]at good effected by their past efforts that [illegible] are keeping it up with renewed zeal. The [illegible]aved and ignorant literally flock from their [illegible]s, and are being taught to look upon the worship of God as a pleasure as well as a duty.

The Building Committee are advertising for sealed proposals for the brick and stone work on the new building for Center College, at Danville. The Advocate is glad to know that they will push this enterprise as rapidly as possible, and that they propose to erect one of the handsomest and most commodious college edifices in the West.

Says the Frankfort Commonwealth: "Notice has been served by the United States upon the owners of the whisky burned in the bonded warehouse of Gaines, Berry & Co., of this city, some time ago, for the payment of the tax on the [illegible] amounts to about $100,000. The [illegible] for the tax will be resisted in the courts by the owners."

The following are the stock sales and prices at the sale of Colby B. Quisenberry, in [illegible] county on Tuesday, the 29th: Horses, from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per head; three-year-old cattle, $30 per head; two-year-old cattle, $24 per head; yearlings, $[illegible] to $50 per head; milch cows, $75 to $[illegible] per head; hogs, $16 per head, or $8 per hundred.

Jas. Burchfield, who fell asleep in a drunken stupor on the railway between Cynthiana and Lair's Station, and was run over by the freight train and killed Saturday night last, was from [illegible]ville, Tenn., aged twenty-two years. He had been working for Gen. Desha and others, of Cynthiana, and was much liked and not in the habit of being intoxicated.

The Kentucky State Teachers Association will hold its annual convention this year at Louisville, beginning on Tuesday, August 10th. All teachers in public or private schools, professors in colleges, instructors in music, art, etc., are ex officio, entitled to become members of the association. Arrangements will be made with the public conveyances to transmit members at half the usual fare.

The Henderson News says: "Sunday afternoon John Groetsinger, a butcher, residing near this city, and a man named Riley Wilson became involved in a difficulty, in which the former was seriously and perhaps fatally injured, having received nine stabs in the back, in the region of his kidneys. As soon as he had committed the deed, Wilson fled, but was captured on the railroad near that city, and lodged in the county jail.

The Masonic temple soon to be erected [illegible] will be fifty-nine feet in front and [illegible] feet deep, and will be finished in the [illegible] with Mansard roof and spire. It will [illegible] three stories besides the basement. The [illegible] will be nine feet high in the clear, having a hall ten feet wide in the center from the front to the rear, which will render the rear yard accessible to all parties occupying the house.

The Paducah Kentuckian says: "Col. Sol. Vaughn, of Ballard county, has a field of seven acres of tobacco that is half thigh high and will have to be topped the last of this week. This is the finest crop we have seen or heard of. In the same neighborhood Mr. Thomas Lanier has a crop knee high, which is the second best in that section. Generally the crop is promising; the plants are healthy and growing rapidly."

The Bowling Green Democrat says: "Mrs. Sinia E. Miller, of this city, who has heretofore enjoyed unusually good health for one of her age, was seized with a light chill about noon Thursday, and kept her bed during the remainder of the day. Friday morning about daylight she seemed to have entirely recovered from the effects of the chill, and remarked that she was quite well, but within an hour afterward she was a corpse, having expired in a sudden smothering or fainting fit.

The Paducah Kentuckian says: "Western Kentucky is, perhaps, everything considered, the most desirable farming country on the continent. It has fertile lands at low prices capable of producing in the greatest abundance all the cereals, hay, potatoes, both sweet and Irish; fruits of all kinds grow to perfection. The health is remarkably good, and then there is comparatively no taxation. Western Kentucky when considered in every point of view comes nearer being what a Christian would call God's own country than any we know of on earth."

Only two distilleries are in operation in [illegible] county at the present time—Farra & Head[illegible] and John D. Hinde. The Lexington Observer [illegible]porter does not know exactly how many [illegible] the district, but, judging from [illegible] amount of whisky they have [illegible] during the past season, it thinks [illegible] full time they were all stopped. Messrs. [illegible] & Co. have alone made 6,800 barrels. Un[illegible] favorable regulations can be obtained [illegible] Congress next winter, comparatively few [illegible] resume work.

[illegible] the Lexington Observer and Re[illegible]: Our readers are hardly aware of the ex[illegible] of the traffic in horses carried on between [illegible] breeders and capitalists in the North. The [illegible] do not in all cases take their stock and [illegible] up purchasers, but are very frequently [illegible] out by them. It is only necessary for a breeder to establish a continental reputation—he can then remain at home and do no soliciting. Dr. [illegible] never goes off with his stock, and yet, as a general rule, makes many sales and obtains enormous prices. Only the other day he sold to a gentleman in the East a six year old mare by Mambrino Pilot for $1,800.

Sergeant Edward S. Donnelly, who [illegible] been stationed at the Newport Barracks for [illegible] three years, and whose time would have [illegible] on the 11th of the present month, committed suicide Thursday afternoon, by shooting [illegible] through the head with a pistol. The [illegible] of his committing the rash act was grief [illegible] of the death of a sister, the news of [illegible] received by letter on the day of his [illegible] served during the war as a [illegible] volunteers. He was twenty-eight years [illegible] parents resided in Ottawa, Canada [illegible] with military honors.

[illegible] given by the Cincinnati [illegible] of Louisville, at the Spen[illegible] Mr. Homer Hudson, [illegible] City Council, offered [illegible] intermediate [illegible] Cincinnati and [illegible] by the [illegible] and with [illegible]

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Gallatin, Tenn., is selling new wheat at 90c and $1.

The oat harvest has commenced in upper Tennessee.

The caterpillar is creating a good deal of alarm in Florida.

Memphis is to have a Chinese Labor Convention on the 13th inst.

Southern editors generally are announcing the first cotton blooms.

The army worm is becoming very troublesome in some parts of Missouri.

The valley of Virginia will yield five million bushels of wheat this season.

Ex-Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, talks of removing to Washington.

Reverdy Johnson has resumed the practice of his profession at Baltimore.

Washington county, Mo., has a John C. Breckenridge as Sheriff thereof.

Tom Allen has left St. Louis on a sparring tour. He visits Louisville on the 6th inst.

Gen. Magruder lectured in St. Louis Wednesday evening to a rather slim audience.

It is said that there are 700,000 children in Missouri, 100,000 of whom attend Sunday school.

"The last Confederate soldier" of Augusta, Ga., is now pronounced an impostor and swindler.

Negro speakers now declare that the South belongs to negroes, and that they intend to hold it.

The negroes in Maryland are more defiant, insulting and riotous than those of any other State.

A brassy sky does continually overhang Atlanta and vicinity to the detriment of crops thereabouts.

The Goliad Guard hears of forty families who are coming to Texas from one neighborhood alone in Alabama this fall.

The rice crop on the Savannah, Ogeechee, Altamaha and Satilla rivers will, this season, exceed any since the year 1860.

Andrew Johnson says if Senter is elected in Tennessee, and Walker in Virginia, it will be the death-blow to Radicalism in the South.

The Florida Legislature sat only three weeks in its late extra session. The members have a yearly salary, and not *per diem* pay.

Richmond, Va., has established a system of public schools. The colored and white children are to be educated in separate schools.

A fifteen-pounder infant dropped into the domicile of a man in Kansas City a few days ago. It was a female. The father is getting along comfortably.

Two spectators were severely wounded during a recent shooting scrape in Bonham, Texas, between two boys about seventeen years of age.

In Tazewell county an ex-Confederate Colonel is a candidate on the Radical ticket for the Virginia House of Delegates, Col. Witcher is his name.

Sneedville, on the Nashville and Northwestern railroad, contained only a few shanties two years ago. Now it has fifteen hundred inhabitants.

Mr. W. D. Trout, deputy clerk of the County Court at Rockingham, Va., fell down a pair of steps in clerk's office, a few nights since, and broke his neck.

General Magruder, who lectured in St. Louis the other night, was suddenly summoned to Baltimore, next morning, by the serious illness of his daughter.

A young man named Miller was found dead in North River, Tuscaloosa county, Ala., a few days since. He had been missing from his home about two weeks.

A son of Col. Crane, the man who was recently killed at Jackson, has received an appointment to West Point, to be educated at the expense of the United States.

Galvin and Moody, the two murderers, are condemned to be hung on Friday, the 20th of August, within "one mile and a half of the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court of Memphis."

The colored 'suasion of Little Rock are bent upon having an "organ" of their own. Suppers and fairs are to be given by their fair ones to raise the necessary funds for the concern.

Mr. William C. Shelton, a prominent citizen of Pittsylvania county, Va., committed suicide by shooting himself through the head on Thursday evening in the clerk's office of the county. Loss of property.

Colonel C. G. Armsted, formerly a member of the Memphis bar, died recently in Jackson Mississippi, at the insane asylum. His insanity was the result of a wound received in the Confederate service. Peace to his ashes.

Mr. Richard Cockrell, a son of Colonel Cockrell, of the Peabody House, Memphis, died very suddenly Friday morning of congestion of the bowels. He will be remembered by many as connected with the office at the Peabody.

The grasshoppers are rapidly vanishing from Platte county, Mo., being destroyed by the little red bug found under their wings. They have damaged the wheat crop but little in Platte.

Mrs. J. R. Maloney, living near Stone Mountain, Georgia, last week killed a rattlesnake between five and six feet in length, and having six rattles. She is not to be frightened by bugs or snakes.

Great damage has been done in Northwest Missouri by recent heavy rains. Bridges, fencing, and crops have been destroyed, and many streams are higher than they were ever known before.

A bug about an inch in length, black with red stripes, and something like a grasshopper in its general make-up, although wingless, is putting in a claim for the cotton in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, La.

General Stokes, in his speech at Clinton, Tennessee, Wednesday, denounced the assertion of the dispatch in the Whig, of yesterday, relative to a change of platform and of candidates, as false in every particular.

Returns of receipts for circulation made to United States Assessors for the quarter ending in March, by the Memphis dailies, show the following result: Post, $1,023; Ledger, $2,408; Avalanche, $5,806; Appeal, $6,292.

General Gustavus W. Smith, of the late Confederate army, and Mr. Hewett, a very extensive iron maker in Pennsylvania, have been prospecting around Elyton, Alabama, with a view to making investments in that neighborhood.

The Yerger trial is still progressing. The defense, while they cannot justify the rash act, will show many things in extenuation of the killing. That Col. Crane, like most of the military in Mississippi, was acting in disregard of the civil authorities, there is no question.

Says the Brandon (Miss.) Republican: "Gen. Ames, when first appointed Governor of the State, spent most of his time playing billiards, but since he has been Commanding General he has devoted his time to playing h—avoc with the people."

A gang of desperadoes at Evansville, Washington county, Ark., are killing persons promiscuously in that neighborhood, particularly those who assisted in arresting a few of their number not long since. It is called the Fisher gang.

Great dissatisfaction prevails in St. Louis among Americans, generally, at the determination of a large majority of the Germans to celebrate the Fourth of July on Sunday, contrary to the proclamations of Governor McClurg and Mayor Cole.

A mulatto named Smith, formerly the slave of Col. Robt. Smith, of Macon, Ga., and who is charged with heading the riot in Jones county last year, at the election, has qualified as one of Turner's deputies. Those who know him speak anything but favorably of his character.

General Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, has been appointed a delegate by the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Louis, to the meeting of the International Association at Portland, Maine, on the 14th inst. He is the same pious individual who ordered dead "rebels" to be buried face downward so that they would be compelled to "scratch out in China."

A reward of $10,000 is offered for the capture dead or alive of Sam Hildebrand, the Missouri desperado. An armed posse has been organized under a proclamation of the Governor of that State to search for and arrest him. He has killed over eighty men and boasts that he will not yield until he has made it an even hundred.

A few days since, says the Hannibal (Mo.) Courier, a young widow purchased a shirt in a Hannibal clothing store, and gave directions to have it handed to a young man who would call for it. The young man soon appeared and donned the garment in the store. He then hunted up the widow and the two went before the recorder and straightway were made one flesh.

The worms have already appeared on two or three places in Concordia parish, Louisiana, where they have appeared every season for at least fifteen years. Their present appearance does not create alarm. If there should be dry and hot weather in July and August they will do no damage. Otherwise the crops will suffer in proportion to the moisture of the season.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel of Sunday regrets to learn, by a letter from a gentleman of Mr. Stephens' household, that the health of the great statesman, for the last four or five days, has been quite bad. A severe bilious disorder has induced a return of the painful symptoms from which he has suffered so much lately, growing out of the injury sustained by the falling upon him of a heavy gate.

Weaver, the man sentenced to death by a military commission at Austin, Texas, and whose sentence has been approved by the Attorney General and the President of the United States, has taken an appeal, and been let out on (leg) bail. The State Gazette says that Weaver took leave of the military at their camp near Austin, and one of the guard went with him to keep him company. The noted decision, therefore, will not have any practical bearing on Weaver.

The wheat harvest is about through with and the grain seems to have escaped all casualties in the vicinity of Clarksville, Tenn. The breadth of ground sown was unusually large, but as a general thing the heads are uncommonly short. There is no doubt, however, that the crop will be very large. Tobacco planting is about winding up. Most of the planters finished some time ago, but the scarcity of plants compelled some to wait.

It is reported that a few nights since the inmates of the jail at Jackson, Cape Girardeau county, Mo., eleven in number, broke out and made their escape. Some of the desperadoes removed the iron bars of the cell in which they were confined with a file, and, having chloroformed the jailor, liberated the rest of their fellow-prisoners and had things their own way generally.

Says the Savannah (Ga.) Republican: "We learn that a few days since a white man, a fisherman, residing on the Ogeechee canal, some ten or twelve miles from the city, sold his wife to another fisherman (white) for sixty bunches of fish, valued at fifty cents per bunch. The wife was perfectly satisfied with the sale, and is now living with her purchaser. For the information of Messrs. Forney and Greeley, we will state that all the parties to this transaction are said to be trooly loil voters of the Radical ticket."

The Knoxville Press and Herald says that about the witching hour of one o'clock Tuesday morning a duel took place on the corner of Gay and Main streets, between two well known sports of town, whose friends took advantage of their maudlin condition to put them up as "food for powder." Fortunately they missed each other at the first fire, and before they could do any damage to each other several citizens, attracted by the firing, came on the ground and put a stop to the proceedings.

Thus the Nashville Banner: Yesterday afternoon, as a black cloud was lowering over the city, a black woman and several black children were returning from blackberrying. While passing through Black Center they were stopped by a black rascal, whose name is unknown, who demanded their blackberries. The black woman refused to give up the blackberries and the black desperado seized her and choked her, if anything, a little blacker. A black man just then came up in time to keep the black villian from killing one of the black children. It was a dark deed.

The wife of Hezekiah Greenlee, of Mason county, West Virginia, was instantly killed a few days since, under circumstances of a most distressing character. In company with her husband, she was returning home by a near path through the woods from a neighbor's, where her husband had been at work during the day. They were walking hand-in-hand, not dreaming of any danger, when a dead tree they had just passed suddenly fell, brushing the shoulder of Greenlee, and striking his wife on the top of the head, [illegible] her to the earth so that her remains [illegible] those of a human

THE NEWS.

FRIDAY.

Gen. Sickles sailed yesterday for Spain.

The United States has been accepted as a mediator between Chile and Spain.

Judge B. C. Totten, a distinguished jurist of Arkansas, died a few days since.

It is understood that the Fenians are again about to inaugurate active operations.

Hon. George Briggs, for several years a member of Congress from New York city, died at Saratoga on Wednesday.

Rev. A. P. Allen and family arrived in New York yesterday, having been absent on missionary service for fourteen years.

The G. A. R., of Augusta, Me., decorated the graves of the Federal soldiers and sailors buried in that city, on Wednesday.

Reports from Western Kansas say the Indians are going to their reservations and submitting to the new policy of the government.

Col. Ryan and about two hundred filibusters escaped capture on Tuesday by being on shore when the U. S. gunboats overhauled the expedition.

The fifteenth amendment passed the New Hampshire Senate yesterday. The bill establishing a State constabulary passed the House by eight majority.

Arizona advices to June 8th state that Col. Sandford's command has returned to camp McDowell, having killed twenty-two Indians and captured four during the expedition.

The Costa Rica Congress has confirmed the contract with an American company for building a railroad from Lilion on the Atlantic to the Gulf of Torsica on the Pacific coast.

The Cincinnati Red Stocking base ball club had a perfect ovation on their return yesterday, and in the evening they were given a banquet at the Gibson House, which was largely attended.

The Congressional Committee investigating the Louisiana election frauds, which has been sitting in New Orleans for the last two months, adjourned yesterday. The testimony taken will make 2,000 printed pages.

A duel was fought at Cold Springs, Md., on Wednesday by two Baltimore youths, formerly officers in the Confederate army. The difficulty arose in a disagreement as to the behavior of certain Confederate troops during the war. Two shots were exchanged. Nobody hurt.

Accounts from Indiana state that the recent heavy rains have done some damage to the wheat, but not enough to make any material change in the prospect for the largest crop ever harvested in the State. Corn is backward, but the recent hot weather has brought it forward rapidly.

The Boston hotels and bar-rooms were generally closed yesterday in obedience to the chief constable's notification that the prohibitory law would be enforced. There was considerable excitement among the thirsty crowds and an active demand for private entrances where fluids could be obtained.

The California Democratic State Convention has adjourned *sine die*. They passed resolutions opposing the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment; approving the rejection by Congress of the Alabama treaty, and indorsing the State administration. They also appointed a committee to prepare an address on Chinese labor in California.

The rush of immigration Westward is as great as ever, and property is constantly advancing. A careful estimate shows that at least one thousand new settlers are coming into Kansas daily. Two hundred and ten thousand five hundred dollars' worth of Pottawattomie lands have been sold during the past month, mostly to actual settlers.

Capt. Geelan, of the Albany (N. Y.) police, on Wednesday found on his desk what appeared to be a small box of clay, but in attempting to cut it with his knife it exploded, lacerating his hand and inflicting a slight wound on his forehead. Another officer near him was shocked by the explosion. The ball passed out of the Captain's hand and entered the wall of the room.

The President of the Irish Republican Association of Pennsylvania, in a card just issued, states that efforts are being made to pack the Irish Republican convention that takes place in Chicago on the 4th of July with Irish Democrats from this and other States; that no delegate from Pennsylvania will be admitted to the convention without credentials made out and signed by the proper authorities; that the convention will assemble not in the interest of any clique or ring of Irish or American politicians, but to enunciate and give support to the principles of universal suffrage, protection to the American Union, the social and political elevation of the Irish race in both hemispheres.

SATURDAY.

An Orange riot occurred near Dublin yesterday.

It is thought the Ecumenical Council will be postponed for a year.

The English press are engaged in the work of preparing a new Irish church bill.

Gen. Magruder has been summoned to Baltimore by the serious illness his daughter.

A snake sixteen feet in length was killed by some boys the other day near Columbus, Ohio.

No communication has been had with the Great Eastern since the morning of June 30th.

Cuban advices state that the Spanish forces at Cieno Villas have been recently augmented.

Lotta had a highly complimentary benefit at Detroit on Thursday night, and left yesterday for Chicago.

General Robeson, the new Secretary of the Navy, was serenaded at Camden, New Jersey, on Thursday night.

The Spaniards attribute the recent successes of the patriots in Cuba to the presence of Americans among them.

The St. Louis Grain Association sold yesterday 34,000 bushels of wheat in the elevator at New Orleans for shipment to Europe.

The Great Eastern yesterday recovered the new Atlantic cable, removed the fault, and recommenced the work of paying out.

An earthquake was felt at Holly Springs and Corinth, Miss., and Madison, Ark., yesterday morning. The vibration lasted a half minute.

John A. Risdon, the sole survivor of the Powell expedition, has arrived in Springfield, Ill., and furnishes details of the loss of the party.

Packard, of Packard's College, New York, has offered to give fifty women a business education, and find employment for them when qualified.

A large black bear, with a chain around his neck, has been prowling around Delphos, Ohio, for the last few days. He is supposed to have escaped from some menagerie.

Eighteen German singing societies of Philadelphia, comprising nearly five hundred voices, will take part in the saengerfest at Baltimore from the 10th to the 15th of July.

An old gentleman named L. Hitchcock, of Jackson, Mich., in a fit of somnambulism walked out of the fourth story window of a hotel in Omaha on Wednesday last, and was instantly killed.

The Woman's Christian Association of Pittsburg have taken active measures to establish a home for aged Protestant women. James Kelly, a wealthy citizen, has donated ten acres of ground for that purpose.

The tug Ripon ran into a ferryboat on the Cuyahoga, near Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday night, shivering it to fragments. Three persons are supposed to have been drowned. The body of Martin O'Donnell is the only one recovered. The names of the others lost are unknown.

The French corvette Curreux, from Martinique, is in quarantine at Fortress Monroe, with eighteen cases of vomito on board. She buried two men at sea yesterday, three to-day, and three the day before. The captain, first officer and surgeon are dead, and the assistant surgeon is dying.

J. D. Davis, the original Commissioner of Registration for Memphis since the decision of the Chancellor that the Governor has no power to remove Registrars, announces that he is the legal Registrar, and will open his office on Monday. Chancellor Smith refuses to allow the publication of his decision in the case. It is said John League, County Clerk, will assert his right to the position of Registrar.

Gen. Sheridan has issued an order respecting the duties and responsibilities of military authorities in connection with Indians. All Indians in their reservations are under the exclusive control of their agents. Outside of these well-defined limits they are under the jurisdiction of the military, and as a rule will be considered as hostile. Department commanders are to make use of every means practicable to inform the Indians of the wishes and intentions of the Government toward them.

SUNDAY.

Speculation is rife in Washington as to further changes in the cabinet. It is thought that Brewster or Grow, of Pennsylvania, will have a position before the October elections.

The St. Louis county bonds protested in New York on Friday, were protested for non-payment in gold, though there was plenty of currency to take them up, but gold was demanded.

Brevet Major General W. B. Hazen, of the 6th U. S. Infantry, in addition to his present duties in the Indian Territory, has been directed to act as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern superintendency.

The Indians are a good deal dissatisfied at the removal of Gen. Harney, which they don't understand or like. They greatly prefer Harney, as they know just about what they can do with him, and what to depend upon.

Enough of the sugars seized in New Orleans have been reweighed to prove fraud beyond a doubt. A schooner loaded with sugar, consigned to Conterie & Co., was taken possession of by the customs officers yesterday.

George Peabody, on Thursday, added one million dollars in railroad and other bonds, mostly Southern, to the Peabody Educational fund, so called, and $384,000 in Florida six per cent. bonds and over-due coupons.

The sinking of six coal barges at Choctaw Bend, La., by the steamer Comet, from some unexplained cause, is undergoing investigation by the New Orleans inspectors. The pilot on duty at the time of the disaster has been suspended during the pending investigation.

The statue of Washington, presented to the city of Philadelphia by the school children, was yesterday placed on the pedestal in front of Independence Hall. The monument will be unvailed on Monday with ceremonies, in which the school children will take prominent part.

The reunion of the ninth army corps occurs on the 7th inst. at Rocky Point, Narragansett Bay. Parties from New York and the South and West can take the afternoon boat at New York on the 6th, by Newport, Stonington and Neptune lines, and reach Rocky Point the next morning.

Gen. Ord has assinged Gen. Stoneman to the command of the district of Arizona, with headquarters at Drum barracks. Gen. Wheaton is to command the sub-district of upper Arizona; Gen. Devon the sub-district of Southern Arizona, and Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, the sub-district of lower Colorado.

The Detroit Post publishes a letter from Mrs. Powell, wife of Major Powell, commander of the expedition reported by John A. Risdon to have been lost. Mrs. Powell has been with the party for the last two years, and has recently left it. She states that no such man as Risdon belonged to it, and that the names given by him are all fictitious. The disaster is reported to have occurred on the 8th of May. Mrs. Powell has received a letter from her husband under date of the 22d of May.

The Kansas papers, in referring to the storms and freshets in that State, say that a colony of Swedes, who were encamped on the Kansas river in temporary shanties, and being en route for the back settlements, were suddenly engulfed by the late rising in the Kansas river. The parties endeavored to escape, but only one succeeded in doing so, the remainder, numbering some twenty in all, being carried away and submerged in the waters.

A violent storm recently passed over Clinton county, Iowa. Nothing was able to withstand its progress. Fences were swept away like chaff; trees wrenched up at the roots; cattle, hogs, and poultry were taken up into air to a great distance and killed. But the scene of the greatest ruin and desolation was wrought at Malene, a small station on the Northwestern railroad. Nearly every house in the village was leveled to the ground. One woman was killed and several others were severely wounded.

The Chinese are Coming.

The movement in favor of bringing large numbers of Chinese into the United States is fast increasing in momentum. The Chinese, we have no doubt, would come in vast multitudes at no distant day, even without any active agency on the part of our people in their introduction, just as they have been and are now coming in large numbers into California, but measures are extensively on foot to hasten the great advent. General Forrest has made arrangements to secure, within the next two months, a thousand Chinese as laborers upon a Southern railroad which he has contracted to make. An agency has been established in St. Louis for supplying, at the shortest notice, whatever number of Chinese may be called for from any part of the country, and that agency has already ordered 50,000. A grand enterprise for the introduction o Chinese to be employed upon the plantations of the South has been vigorously inaugurated at Memphis. We published yesterday a dispatch in regard to the proceedings of a meeting at Memphis last Wednesday for the encouragement of Chinese immigration. The meeting, composed of leading men, was preliminary to a convention to meet at that place on the 13th of this month and to consist of whatever delegates may be sent from any of the Southern States. The following dispatch was read to the meeting by the Secretary:

San Francisco, June 30.—*G. W. Gift:* Does the meeting at Memphis take place on the 13th of July? Koopmanschapp, principal Chinese importer, will attend, if the answer is favorable.

J. G. [illegible].

The meeting authorized a favorable answer, which was immediately made by telegraph. The resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting and which we published yesterday, evinced earnestness and energy of purpose. The Convention of the 13th will be numerously attended, and it will be an important link in an important chain of events in the history of the South and of the United States. We have not a doubt, that, after a very short time, the Pacific railroad will be taxed to its utmost capacity, and continue for an indefinite period to be so taxed, in the transportation of Chinese. The Southern people realize, that, if they would secure Chinese labor for their next crops, they must lose no time, for, by the middle of November, the great railroad may be obstructed by snow.

A new era opens. The projectors of the Pacific railroad did not dream of half its consequences. Unquestionably the Chinese, having found their way in large numbers into California and thrived there as they had never thriven in their own country, would slowly and after the lapse of years penetrate to our Southern States and also to the Northern even in the absence of a railroad, but this great work precipitates the inevitable. The labor problem is partially though by no means entirely solved. Our Southern people can have as much labor as they want, and have it at less than one-half what they paid for slave labor before the war and are paying for free labor now, and the people of the North can have it on equally good terms. The people of the South, suffering as they are from the want of labor that can be relied on and from the insolence of the blacks who seek to exercise control over the land and in a great measure do exercise it, will be quick to avail themselves of the vast change in the condition of things, but they of the North cannot but feel grave and anxious apprehensions at the contemplation of the effects of Chinese labor in their section where present prices are barely enough to keep a large portion of the existing white population from starvation. Both in the South and in the North the aggregate wisdom of the wisest is required to manage aright in the coming exigency, and the aggregate may be insufficient for the public needs.

We of Kentucky may probably as well watch quietly for a time the progress of events. There is no necessity for our deciding hastily what we will do, though we know not how soon there will be. We can wait and see what our negroes will do in the altering and altered condition of affairs and we can watch the progress of the Chinese experiment wherever it may be tried, and then carefully decide, in view of experience and facts, what policy we had better pursue, looking to the best interests of Kentucky as a State and of the United States as a country. Undoubtedly the coming of the Chinese will be neither an unmixed good nor an unmixed evil.

Attempt what we may, events will do much to shape and direct themselves. We are launched upon a deep sea. The winds are up, and the tide is strong. With even the strongest men at the helm we can but partially control the course of the mighty ship upon which we and our fortunes and to a great extent the fortnnes of mankind are embarked.

Weaver's Sentence.

The President has positively declined to interfere in the case of the sentence of Weaver, who was tried by a military commission for murder in Texas and sentenced to be hung. The point in this case is that it is the first one where a sentence of death resulted from the enforcement of that section of the reconstruction law providing for trial by military commission of citizens of unreconstructed states. The President says that the record was carefully examined and the sentence approved by him, and he now refuses to reconsider the same.—[Washington dispatch, June 29.

General Grant ought to know, better than we do, how he and his conscience can best get along together, still, we think that he would consult his own peace of mind by not permitting a private citizen of Texas to be executed under a sentence of death pronounced by a military commission. Let him consider well whether, if he were to allow an execution in such a case, he could ever hope thereafter, among all the gifts that he might receive from men, to receive from Heaven the gift of peaceful slumber. He has from his own Attorney General, the law-officer of the Government, an official opinion, implying that the hanging of Weaver would be without legal authority, that is, would be murder, unless the present relations between Texas and the United States are relations of war; and, if he is so well convinced of the actual existence of war at this time between Texas and the United States as to be willing to act upon the conviction knowing that a mistake would make him a participant in murder, he must be one of the most strangely and even monstrously constituted of all living creatures.

Let President Grant consult all the lawyers and respectable public men, even of his own party, throughout the country, let him ask them whether in their view there is war between Texas and the United States, and whether a citizen of any one of the States, reconstructed or not, could be constitutionally tried and sentenced to death by a military commission; and nine-tenths of them would answer "no." All of them would answer "no" except such as might be base enough to seek to recommend themselves to power by abject compliance and sycophancy. If Weaver shall be hung, the case will be the first of the kind on record in this country, and the memories of the actors in it will through all time be accursed.

☞ It certainly does not speak well for Governor Walker that all the original rampant rebel leaders are taking such a conspicuous part in his support. The fact that they are doing so must strengthen Wells among the thorough Unionists, white and black.—[Albany Evening Journal.

Most of the ex-rebel leaders are taking part against the Radical party because it is in favor of oppressing them and their people. If the Radical party should announce the policy of the perpetual disfranchisement of every ex-rebel and the confiscation of his property, would not all ex-rebels disgrace their own manhood, who should not oppose the policy and its advocates? And would the fact of their opposing the policy be a reason why every honest man should support it? If a man objects to being plundered and murdered, would that be good cause why men should plunder and murder him?

☞ Grant is scrupulously consistent in some things. He appointed a Secretary of the Navy that nobody had ever heard of, and, when that one went out, he appointed *another* that nobody had ever heard of.

☞ The tide of the black sea is beating into the Washington City postoffice.

Opinions from Radical Sources.

Yesterday we gave some exceedingly severe remarks of that prominent and influential Radical organ, the New York Commercial Advertiser, upon Gen. Grant's administration. The editor, without relaxing in the least degree the strength of his devotion to the Republican or Radical party and its measures, asserts that Grant has blundered and only blundered at each and every step he has taken as President. He calls Grant a spoiled child and denounces him as fit to be rubbed down with a birchen towel. Our readers may be amused if not instructed by similar extracts from other organs of equally high Radical authority. Where can a Radical organ be pointed out, which, by ability and circulation and steadfast devotion to Radicalism, exerts a greater amount of Radical influence in its State than the Cincinnati Commercial exerts in Ohio? What Radical organ in all the West can even pretend to surpass it in power over the Radical mind? But what does the Commercial think of the administration which it did so much to set up and has done so much to hold up?

We have to lament the loss of Borie. But Borie, though gone from our gaze, will live forever in the memory of politicians. He seems to have been one of the great successes of General Grant in discharging the grave duties of the Presidency.

Our new Cabinet officer is named—well his name is variously spelled in the dispatches thus: Robinson, Robeson, Robison. No matter how it is spelled just now, it will presently be familiar in all the nations of the earth. There was, it will be remembered, on the memorable 4th of March last, a similar difficulty in acquiring the correct orthography of the celebrated name of Borie. The name was spelled every way from Bore to Boreas, and even Borealis. Now there is not a child ten years of age in attendance upon our economical common schools who could not spell and define the name correctly.

And here comes the Chicago Tribune, a paper regarded universally by all parties as the first in influence of all the Radical organs of the northwest, although the Chicago Republican, which agrees fully with the Tribune in the latter's estimate of the administration, has also very great talent and influence. From the Tribune we copy the following, it being, like the extract from the the Cincinnati Commercial, a portion of an article of considerable length. The reader will see that the leading organs regard the administration as a thing fit only to be laughed at:

Although the name of the Hon. George M. Robeson has not heretofore figured prominently in the history of his country, an intimate acquaintance with human nature in general enables us to state that he was born at a very early period of life, that he survived in safety all the common perils of his infancy, and that throughout this period he won the affections of those in whose charge the fortunes of life had placed him. Few of them doubted that he would one day attain to a very high position in the government of the country, though it cannot be authentically shown that the predictions pointed specially to the office of Secretary of the Navy as that for which his great talent and maritime experiences naturally fitted him. At this early period of his life, the attention of his nurse, if not of himself, was very much given to naval affairs, and the benefit of the experience thus acquired will doubtless be of service to him in his new and enlarged field. The old phrase, "As quick as you can say Jack Robinson," though not founded on any prior incident in the life of the subject of this sketch, nevertheless indicates very happily the rapidity with which he shot upward into a national reputation after President Grant nominated him to the office of Secretary of the Navy. Having thus given our readers every detail in our possession relative to our new and distinguished Secretary of the Navy, we adjure them not to keep their flags standing long at half-mast in grief over the declination of Borie, lest it might appear to evince a semblance of the absence of that enthusiasm with which a grateful republic might naturally be expected to regard the future achievements of the Hon. George M. Robeson. *Le Roi est mort; vive le Roi!* Borie is dead. Hurrah for Robeson!

When a President and his administration are thus made the jest, the laughter, the derision of the organs of his own party, he must be immeasurably far beneath pity and contempt.

The New York Sun, a strong and earnest Radical organ, which has never had a greater influence with the Radical party than it has to-day, and which nominates Colfax for the Presidency in 1872, says:

The appointment of Robeson as Secretary of the Navy [illegible] an outrage and a scandal. Aside from the ridiculous unfitness of the man, and his total want of the eminence and prestige which should characterise the nominee to such an important national position, this man Robeson is tainted all over with the corrupt odor of a low intrigue, by which the will and the welfare of the party were defeated in 1867, in the substitution of F. T. Frelinghuysen as Senator instead of George T. Cobb. The particulars and the evidence on this point will all be ready for the Senate next winter. If they are ready to sanction, by confirming Robeson, the corrupt bargain by which he obtained the office from which he has now been translated by Gen. Grant, they must take the responsibility.

It is not improbable that lively times are ahead.

The Last Cabinet Change.

The New York Sun, universally recognized as one of the ablest and most influential of the Republican organs, says that "the last change in the Navy Department is described by a dissatisfied Radical as putting out a dead-head and putting in a numb-head." It is curious to see how the President almost uniformly appoints to office men whom nobody in the world but he and the appointees themselves would ever have thought of in connection with the places. If his appointees are qualified men, he is certainly entitled to the credit of being the first to discover their qualifications. He must be able to see qualifications in advance of their development. He must have a mental microscope for discerning them in embryo. Of all the ten persons appointed to the Cabinet, there were but three whose names were not strange sounds in the nation's ears, and one of the three was known only as a rich storekeeper. The Cabinet, we are told, heard nothing about Robeson's appointment till it had been made. The secret was kept guarded in Grant's own great bosom. Reticency was not the word, for there was no word, but the thing. Dumbness is profound statesmanship. If the members of the Cabinet had been entrusted, however confidentially, with the name of their coming colleague, they might have blabbed, and the President thus have been done out of the pleasure of startling the people.

By the way, how is Robeson's name pronounced? In two syllables or three? Pray let us know thus much about him.

Pennsylvania.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania have called their State Convention for the 14th of the present month at Harrisburg. The nominations are to be made for the office of Governor and that of Judge of the Supreme Court. With Geary nominated by the Radicals for Governor and Cameron and Scott, Radicals, both on ill terms with the administration on account of its partition of the offices, running against each other for Judge, the Democracy think that they can carry the State more easily than they have carried it at any time for many years.

The popular sentiment of the Democracy is said to point unmistakably to the selection of Major General Hancock for the Governorship, his distinguished services during the war, his eminently successful and satisfactory semi-military and semi-civil administration of affairs in Louisiana, and his masterly letter on the situation and its natural remedies, all being considered as entitling him to any honor that his fellow-citizens can bestow. The confidence of the Pennsylvania Democracy that they can elect him is, their organs say, scarcely if at all less than absolute certainty.

If the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio would all elect Democratic Governors, what an indication of a glorious future and even of a splendid present it would be! And may we not expect the result?

☞ A law of Congress declares explicitly that, if an officer in the military service of the United States accepts a civil appointment, his place in the military service shall be deemed vacant. President Grant declares, as explicitly, in the case of Gen. Sickles, that it shall not. A few weeks ago he assumed to create a new law by proclamation, and he now assumes to do the same without the formality of a proclamation. He is progressive.

☞ A correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, referring to the decline of Gen. Grant's popularity, says that "he has seen better days." There have been no days that have not seen better men.

☞ The Radicals of Virginia are bending their energies to carry the elections. The Conservatives are straightening theirs for the same purpose.

☞ Hon. William Windom, of Minnesota, being a candidate for the United States Senate, in place of Mr. Norton, has withdrawn from the contest for the nomination for Governor of his State. His friends will support Judge Austin, of St. Peter, for Governor.

ROUND-ABOUT.

Our Tea Crop.

The experiment of cultivating tea is to be made in California by those acquainted with the business on a scale to fully test its practicability. Agents of a Japanese colony have purchased lands in the foot hills of El Dorado county, which the Japanese think is well adapted for silk and tea culture. If they are not mistaken they think there are many thousands of acres of land in that State which can be devoted to the purposes mentioned, and the day may yet come when California will be as noted for its teas and silks as it has been for its gold.

Moss Agates.

Moss agates are very plentiful along the line of the Union Pacific railroad, and are found in the greatest abundance in the vicinity of Church Buttes and Granger, 880 miles west of Omaha. The beds are fifty yards wide and one hundred long, and from one to two miles apart. The agates are discovered between and under large, smooth, black pebbles, resembling cobble stones. Besides the two spots mentioned, agates are found at Cheyenne and Sweetwater, are in color brown, light blue, and light yellow. Some of the moss agates, it is stated, are covered with exact imitations of pine trees, vines, cedar forests, hedges, trains of cars, stars, and figures of every imaginable shape. The hunt after them is said to be more exciting than chasing the buffalo over the prairies or fishing for trout.

A Veteran British Statesman.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who took an active part in the recent debate on the Alabama question in the House of Lords, is in his 83d year. He commenced his public career 61 years ago as *precis* writer in the Foreign Office, from which subordinate position he gradually rose to become Secretary of Legation and Minister to the Porte; subsequently at Berne, at Washington (from 1820 to 1823), and at Madrid; and finally again at Constantinople, where his conspicuous participation in the complications that culminated in the Crimean war made him celebrated all over the world. He is a cousin of George Canning, and was raised to the peerage in 1842, since which time he has become the greatest authority in the Lords on international questions, particularly concerning the Eastern question and the United States.

Keep Cool.

The warm weather came upon us this year, as it always does, very suddenly, though it has been happily delayed a fortnight beyond the usual period. Now that it has come, a word about providing against its dangers. Advice is easily thrown away; but, as there is no class of workers who do more at less cost of health in hot weather than the newspaper man, it may not come with bad grace from the editorial column. The essential provisions for health are very few. Eat moderately of simple food, plainly cooked; eat regularly; drink slowly and but little of anything, and the less of anything beside cold water the better; sleep as much as possible; bathe as often as thrice a week, and let one of the baths be Turkish; dress lightly, in thin woolen goods rather than linen, and change the underclothing frequently; avoid crowds and bad air, eschew anger, preserve a clear conscience, and keep good-natured. These simple rules will pay richly for the slight self-denial they involve in the added comfort and healthfulness they will secure.

The French Cable.

The following additional particulars of the French cable enterprise are given by the London Daily News: "The French cable, as it is familiarly called, has been made, and will be laid from English ships, by Englishmen, the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company having undertaken the contract, Sir Samuel Canning being the engineer-in-chief of the expedition, and the Great Estern having been chartered for the work. Indeed, substituting Brest for Valentia, and St. Pierre for Heart's Content, the entire process recals the laying of the lines now worked by the Anglo-American Company. The present cable is some 1,200 miles longer than either of its predecessors. It is divided into several sections; and has been manufactured at the rate of 150 miles a week ever since the contract was accepted. Up to yesterday it was within 100 miles of completion, and was nearly all shipped on board the vessels appointed to carry it out. Thus the Great Eastern carries 2,752 miles, or about 400 more than when it left with the Anglo-American cable, its vast receptacles being made still vaster, and its main tank considerably enlarged.

Russia Leather.

The article known as Russia leather is a superior substance, made from the selected hides of young cattle, and tanned by a peculiar process employed in that country. Russia leather is of three kinds—red, white and black. The former is the finest grained, and is extensively used in the manufacture of pocket-books, ladies' hand-bags, children's belts, dressing cases, satchels, needle cases, and jewel boxes, and many other beautiful and expensive articles. The black leather is also very soft and pliable, and is manufactured into boots and shoes, which are worn by the inhabitants of the empire and by the citizens of the surrounding nations, and particularly the Germans. The white variety is very scarce, and is less sought after than the other descriptions of this commodity. Genuine Russia leather is very fragrant, and partakes of the odor of the birch bark, which is used in the process of tanning. It is soft, has a delicate fiber, and is known by its fresh and rich color. The best leather is of uniform size and quality, free from holes or raw edges, feels very elastic, is well stretched, and of equal thickness, and is distinguished by being of a bright red color.

A Marquis of Mark.

When it was announced that Lawrence Oliphant, member of the British Parliament, successful author, &c., together with his mother, Lady Oliphant, had taken up his abode among the grape-growing communists of Brocton "all the world wondered." For English people, rich, holding high official positions, to leave all the attractions of the "most refined and elevated society on the earth," to make their home in the United States, is itself without precedent. But when we are further told that a number of these favored mortals have passed by Fifth avenue and Saratoga in disgust, and taken up their abode at Brocton, Fifth avenue and Saratoga are astonished and mortified beyond speech. And now, when they learn that Mons. E. V. De Boissiere, a French marquis of the old *regime* of the genuine *vieux noblesse*, has also passed them by and purchased ten thousand acres in Kansas, on which to found a co-operative farming and manufacturing establishment for the good of the nations, their despair must be fearful. To think of letting a French marquis, a bachelor at that, whose hereditary estates are valued by his friends at four millions of dollars, escaping New York!

A Word to Wives.

A wife may love her husband and her children, and may perform her ordinary duties faithfully, and yet ruin her husband by her foolish ambition. But let a woman's ambition turn on show and seeming rather than on substance and reality, and she will drive her husband to ruin, unless he is made of uncommonly good stuff. She wishes to equal the best. She is ambitious of clothes, of a fine but for him extravagant table. She envies every one more prosperous than her husband is. She wishes a house a little beyond his means; she will have clothes not consistent with his income; she demands expensive pleasures which suck up her slender earnings; she brings him in debt, keeps him feverish with anxiety, and finally poisons his very honesty. Many a man breaks down in reputation and becomes a castaway under the stimulation of his wife's dishonest ambition. For to live beyond one's means is dishonest, and to desire to do so is to desire a dishonest thing. Let a woman scatter faster than her husband can gather; let her notions of duty send her gadding after everybody's business but her own; let her religion be severe and censorious, and stand along the path of duty like a thorn-locust hedge on a garden walk, which pricks and tears everybody that goes near it; let her secure the art of making home uncomfortable, and of tempting her husband to prefer any other place to it; let her use her husband as seamstresses do pin-cushions, to stick pins in; and, with ordinary luck, she will ruin any commonly clever fellow in a few years. Having driven him to a drunkard's grave, she can muffle her martyred heart under the funeral-smelling crape, and walk in comely black until some new victim helps her put on again her wedding suit.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Life in England.

[From a late English paper.]

One fancies that it is not very much known that Mr. Jefferson Davis, the ex-President of the Confederate States of America, is living in London, and is, moreover, an object of great attraction to the fashionable world. One hears that his house is besieged by callers, and invitations pour in on him in such abundance that he is unable to avail himself of a third of them, and besides his attendance on those which he attempts to comply with has been so fatiguing that he is about to take refuge in a quiet retreat in the Isle of Wight. They say that Mr. Davis's circumstances are good, his income being derived from the profits of a partnership in a firm at Liverpool.

Messrs. John Ingle & Son, proprietors of the Bedlam Coal Mines, at this city, are getting ready to thoroughly overhaul their mines and make some necessary improvements. To this end, the mules that are used in the mines were taken out yesterday and restored to light. One of them has been down in the mines for seven years, and on being brought up was greatly frightened at a chicken and dog. Two other mules have been in the mines five years, without seeing the light of day, and they were also considerably surprised.—[Evansville Journal.

A freight locomotive exploded its bollers on the Indianapolis and Vincennes railroad, between White river and Eagle creek, about noon Saturday. The engines were considerably wrecked, but no one was injured except a lad named Doyle, who was slightly scalded on the neck.

CRAB ORCHARD.

An Eden in Kentucky—Arrivals and Preparations—Negro Testimony in the Caucus—The Clank of Sabers and the Bristle of Carbines—Prospective Fate of the Kukluz and the Buttermilk.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Crab Orchard Springs, June 72.

Charmed with the beauty of this rural spot—designed by the Great Dispenser of all good gifts as a spring from which a nation may come and drink healing waters, and bring back strength to the feeble limbs and color to the pale cheek—we hasten to add our commendations, and give a word of advice to those who seek quiet, rest and health-giving waters.

THE SPRINGS.

The Crab Orchard Springs, the "Saratoga of the West," are situated on the Louisville and Knoxville railroad, one hundred and fifteen miles from the former place. Nestling in a lovely valley near the base of the mountains, several hundred feet above Louisville, where you have the pure mountain air, together with the finest mineral and medicinal waters in the West, among which is the great American Epsom water, which is superior to any on this continent, it is not surprising that it should bear the palm of superiority.

THE GROUNDS, ETC.

The beautiful grounds deserve more than a passing notice. The tract contains eighty-five acres of land, laid off in the most tasteful manner; pleasant walks meander through orchards, vineyards, meadow, and grove, studded on either side with rows of silver poplars and rare and beautiful forest trees, ever vocal with the sweet songs of birds, while through the long June day the partridge in the wheat-field calls "Bob White" and the mocking-bird answers in glee.

Fruits, flowers, birds and scenery unite to charm the taste, eye and ear of the guest, while the fine macadamized and graveled roads leading to Lancaster, Richmond, Danville and Lexington furnish fine and pleasant drives. The beautiful lawn invites the young and gay to the charming game of croquet, now so universally and deservedly popular. The billiard room contains three fine tables, the bowling alley and bath rooms perfect in every appointment.

HOPS.

With the advent of Strauss' Louisville band will be inaugurated a series of delightful hops, masquerades and balls.

THE MANAGEMENT.

It is useless to speak of the table and household management of this superior summer resort. Under the able management of D. W. Jones, Esq., a true Kentuckian, whose motto is excelsior and whose aim is to please and give real comfort and pleasure to all his guests, the lucky seeker after health or pleasure who visits Crab Orchard cannot but exclaim "Eureka!"

ALREADY HERE.

About thirty families are already domiciled in the pleasant cottages, four hailing from New Orleans. Many guests are expected in a few days from the Crescent City and Mobile. Strauss' band already discourses daily. Q.

Crab Orchard Springs, June 29.

(From another correspondent.)

The "season" at Crab Orchard has at length fairly opened; the brief, gay season of the watering place, the love-making, health-seeking episode of summer. Quite a number of pleasant people are here, chiefly from the Southern States. Some fifteen or twenty families are registered from New Orleans. I observe also, on the promenades, several well-known citizens of Louisville. Strauss, too, has arrived with a band of musicians, and henceforth hops are to be the order of the evening. While I write he and his "fiddlers three," surrounded by a group of prettily dressed children, are celebrating, by the airiest of all possible music, their escape to country sights and country sounds. Not without reason, either, for your correspondent has certainly never visited a more charming or more beautiful place. Here are pure air fresh from the mountains, a broken and picturesque country, pleasant drives in all directions, and all manner of wholesome and undrinkable waters. Arriving here the coal-dust immediately vanishes from one's outer cuticle, and with it all "the figures and the fantasies which busy care draws in the brains of men." One insensibly imbibes the true Bucolic spirit, and goes about smelling at flowers and gazing lackadaisically into the tree-tops.

AN INAUGURATION BALL.

Col. Jones, our corpulent host, is busily engaged to-day preparing for a grand inauguration ball, which has been fixed for the 8th of July. [illegible] course all Louisville is invited and expected to be present. Fired with the occasion I am preparing a poem in advance, with blank spaces left for names, to celebrate that marvelous Kentucky beauty of which we have lately heard so much in the South. Let not the ladies, however, neglect to bring with them some literary man-milliner, some "wandering sycophant" or other to do their dresses.

BRECKINRIDGE AND TALBOT.

A very animated canvass is in progress in this district for a seat in the upper house of your Legislature. Col. Robert Breckinridge, of Confederate memory, and Mr. A. G. Talbot are the rival aspirants. Learning a day or two since that they were to speak in the village near here, I walked down to hear them. From Breckinridge's speech, which I thought a manly and sensible one, I gathered that he was the nominee of the Democracy, and from that fact soliciting, not unreasonably, their support. But he holds, it seems, certain heretical opinions on the negro testimony question, denying the negro's right in the abstract to testify at all, but believing that if he cannot be ousted from the Federal Court by any other means it would be better for the people, as a choice of evils, to swear him at home. Whereat Mr. Talbot, who is (at present) also a Democrat, leaves his plow in the furrow and rushes, to use his own language, to the rescue of his endangered country. His speech was the most explosive and exclamatory I ever heard. His chosen position, and which he elaborated in his most happy vein, was that negro equality is "very tolerable and not to be endured" in any form, and that negro testimony is its worst form. This unselfish and sagacious patriot will probably be sent back to his plow.

A SOLDIERY.

This county is just now on the *qui vive* over the recent arrival among us of a detachment of Federal troopers. They are some forty in number, and, for men of war, are certainly the meekest and seediest-looking lot since the day Falstaff reviewed his corps in Coventry. What is the object of their visit has not yet transpired, though it is surmised that, when they shall have drank up the buttermilk, they will proceed to beat up the quarters of the Kuklux. This surmise derives some probability from the fact that these mysterious gentry are said to have burned, a week or so ago, the house of one Will King, who is a truly loyal man.

Indeed, his loyalty is placed far beyond question. He has given evidence of it. He can point proudly to a monument of good and loyal deeds. Among many other patriotic facts, for I do not wish to anticipate a future chapter of John S. C. Abbott's "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men," I can mention but one. On an October morning, in 1863, he took out, one by one, and leisurely hanged some half a score or so of wounded rebel soldiers whom Bragg had left on the route of his retreat. Even Sherman can scarcely show a better record. Hence how natural that the U. S. forces should be employed to avenge the wrongs of this much-injured man, and to exterminate the Kuklux, whose order, it is well known, is composed exclusively of rebel soldiers, in open violation of their parole.

N'IMPORTE.

"BEV."

His Ups and Downs.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Stephenson House, St. Catharines,
Ontario, June 29, 1869.

Here I am at the celebrated hostelry now kept by that well known prince of good fellows, Beverly Tucker, in magnificent style. This true Virginian gentleman has had a great many ups and downs in life the past few years. Many, there are who well remember him in Washington, one of the most brilliant and witty among the wits of the capital. The gayest of the gay while he held the court of wit and gaiety at little Johnny Coyles, *nihil tetigit sed adornabit*. Jim Barret, Albert Pike, Breck Bayless, Charley Winder, Robert Ould, Will. Hunter, and a host of other bright peculiar stars, were there, but none outshone "Dear Bev," as all styled him. *Eheu!* cruel war has made sad havoc among old friendships, but, in the words of the sapient Ulysses, "Let us have peace." Many, again, have shared his genial hospitality when he represented the stars and stripes in England's commercial metropolis. Then the storm came, and, like many other gallant gentlemen, "he went with his State," and took no small share in the chequered fortunes of the Confederacy. Then, when the great shipwreck took place, we find him, the soul of honor, through the perjuries of a scoundrel, charged with being implicated in Lincoln's assassination. Then we find him a wayfarer in the West Indies and in Mexico, where he held a fine position. Now he is settled down as mine host of one of the best kept hotels on the continent, with an excellent prospect of a brilliant and profitable career.

Legislative.

Cumberland Co., Ky., July 1, 1869.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

We have perused with great pleasure a short notice, in one of your daily issues, of our candidate for Representative of this county in the next Legislature, Perry W. Barron, Esq., and we desire to add our brief but very pointed and sincere testimony to the worth of that gentleman. We have no man in our midst who would more truly represent the people of Cumberland, and who would strive more faithfully and conscientiously to promote the interests of his own constituents, and advance the general prosperity of the Commonwealth, than Mr. Barron; and to no other could that trite characterization, "nature's nobleman," be more appropriately applied. Though eminently qualified for the duties of the position to which his friends have urged him to aspire, he is so modest and diffident as to render it necessary that the office should really seek him, when the people desire to put forward for preferment one who would honor his place in the Legislative councils of the country. Being one of our citizens, "to the manor born," whose every interest is identified with ours—whose every aspiration is, first, for the good of his own county, then of his Commonwealth; whose previous life is not only without a stain, but is known of all men as one of unquestioned honor and probity—in fact, of the strictest integrity of character in every relation of society—and being withal a gentleman of rare intelligence, force of character and information, Mr. Barron is peculiarly fitted for any position for which he could be induced to appear before the people. Could our legislative bodies be uniformly composed of such men as Perry W. Barron, we would have nothing to fear from either ignorance or corruption.

VOX POPULI.

Bull Mountain, just east of Romney, N. H., is reported to contain a latent volcano. At any rate, persons who have worked on the side of the hill the past year say that they have heard strange noises, apparently proceeding from its bowels, resembling distant thunder or the running of large herds of horses.

A man in Orange, Ionia county, Michigan, stored a quantity of maple sugar in a chamber of his house this spring. The honey-bees of a neighbor have been drawing from this store for material for honey, entering through the chinks between the logs.

GETTYSBURG.

Dedication Ceremonies at the Soldiers' Monument.

Address of General Meade.

The Oration of Senator Morton, of Indiana.

Gettysburg, July 1.—The town is thronged and many were obliged to stay in the streets all night. Many strangers to-day are visiting the battle-field. The procession marched to the cemetery at 10 o'clock under the military. General Meade, Governor Morton, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Mayor Wells, McCurdy and others who participate in the celebration are present.

The proceedings at the monument, around which were stationed the military, were commenced by the singing of a hymn by the Baltimore Orion Society.

Rev. Mr. Beecher then made the opening prayer, invoking divine protection for the future of this land as it had been accorded to it in the day of trial, praying that God would remember those whose homes were poorer because of the loss of those who are entombed on the field of battle, and beseeching divine guidance for the rulers of the country, that peace may ever bless the whole land.

The hymn, "'Tis Holy Ground," written by B. B. French, of Washington, for the dedication of the cemetery of 1863, was sung by the choir.

President Wills then announced that Gen. Meade would address the audience preparatory to unvailing the monument, which would take place during the firing of a salute of one gun for each State having dead buried within its limit.

Gen. Meade took his position on the platform, and was received with cheers. When the cheering had subsided he said:

GEN. MEADE'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen—Six years ago I stood upon this ground under circumstances very different from these which now surround us. These beautiful hills and valleys, now teeming with luxuriant crops, these happy places around me were widely different from the roar of war and terrible scenes enacted at that time. Four years ago I stood here by invitation of some honorable gentlemen who have brought me here at this time, and laid the corner-stone of the monument which we are brought together to-day to dedicate, and now, for the third time, I appear before you at the request of the managers of the monument association to render my assistance, humble as it is, in paying respect to to the memory of the brave men who fell here by dedicating this monument to them, and at the request of these gentlemen I am about to make to you a very few remarks, which are incidental to the occasion and suggested by it.

When I look around and see, as I now see, so many brave men who were by my side at that memorable battle, among them His Excellency the present Governor of Pennsylvania, General Geary, and others who were with me at that time; when I look back and think upon the noble spirits who then fought so well and now sleep the sleep that knows no waking—the gallant Reynolds, my bosom friend, as well as my right-hand officer, the brave Vincent and Cook and Weed and others, far more in numbers than I have time or words to mention—my feelings are those of mingled sadness and joy, sadness, my friends, to think that there ever was an occasion when such men should be arrayed in battle as they were here; that we should have ever been called upon as we were called upon this field to defend the flag of our country and government, which have been handed down to us from our forefathers; and to think of the mourning and desolation which prostrated our whole land North and South; sad to contemplate the destruction of life which was here wrought in obedience to our highest duty. I am filled with sadness to think of the hosts of mourning widows and orphans left throughout the land by that dreadful struggle. Such thoughts naturally come upon us. At the same time I feel gratitude and joy; gratitude to the Almighty, who directed the event and selected me as an humble instrument with those then around me upon this field to obtain that decisive victory, which turned the tide of that great war and settled, forever, I trust, in this country, the principles of personal liberty and constitutional freedom. [Applause]. I feel gratitude, too, that our fellow countrymen have been moved to such respect and honor as we are now paying to the memory of those men, who, in the discharge of their duty, laid down their lives, proving by the highest sacrifice man can render, devotion to the cause they were defending; gratitude to those present to-day, who by their presence contribute to render high honor justly due to the fallen braves.

There is one subject, my friends, which I will mention now and on this spot where my attention has been called to it, and on which, I trust, my feeble voice will have some influence. When I contemplate this field, I see here and there marked the hastily dug trenches in which the dead with whom we fought are gathered. They are the work of my brothers-in-arms the day after the battle. Above them a bit of plank indicates simply that these remains of the fallen were hurriedly laid there by the soldiers who met them in battle. Why should we not collect them in some suitable place? I do not ask that a monument be erected over them. I do not ask that we should in any way indorse their cause or their conduct, or entertain other than feelings of condemnation for their course; but they are dead; they have gone before their Maker to be judged. In all civilized countries it is the usage to bury the dead with decency and respect, and even to fallen enemies respectful burial is accorded in death. [Applause.] I earnestly hope that this suggestion may have influence throughout this broad land, for this is only one among an hundred crowded battle-fields. Some persons may be designated by the Government, if necessary, to collect these neglected bones and bury them without commemorating monuments, but simply indicate that below sleep the misguided men who fell in battle for a cause over which we triumphed.

I shall detain you no longer, for you are about to listen to one of the most eloquent men in this country. My purpose was simply to comply with the kind invitation given me to speak meet words of praise for the dead heroes sleeping around. I thank you for your attention. I will now unvail the statue.

THE MONUMENT UNVAILED.

At the conclusion of his remarks, a passage was cleared in front of the platform leading to the base of the monument, and, assisted by the Secretary of War, Rawlins, the vail that shielded the front of the monument was dropped, and the first full view of all its beauties was met with enthusiastic applause from the thousands that were looking on at this interesting moment, mingled with the music of the band and the firing of a salute. President Wills then announced that Hon. O. P. Morton, Senator from Indiana, would pronounce the oration.

THE ORATION OF SENATOR MORTON.

Senator Morton then addressed the audience. He recounted eloquently the battle of Gettysburg, saying it resulted in destroying the prestige of the rebel army never to be recovered. By our victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg the rebellion lost its prestige in Europe, and all hopes of foreign intervention. At the foot of this monument sleep the heroes of battle. In the far off homes among the hills of New England, on the shores of the lakes, and in the valleys and plains of the West, the widow and the orphan, and the aged parent are weeping for these beloved dead. Many of the tombs are marked unknown, but they will all be recognized on the morning of the resurrection. Doubtless the recording angel has preserved the record, and when the books are opened on the last day their names will be found in letters of living light on the immortal page of heroes who died that their country might be saved.

He paid a graceful compliment to the courage of the rebel dead, and, after saying that the rebellion was caused by the false belief that chivalry and glory were the inheritance only of slaveholders; but now that the rebellion, the offspring of slavery, has murdered its natural parent and the perfect reign of liberty is at hand, the principles of liberty will be borne through all the ages, and the prospect for liberty throughout the world was never so bright as to-day. He then reviewed the advance of liberty since 1776 in the Old World.

Of Cuba, he said, she is making a bold, vigorous, and, as we trust, a successful effort to throw off the Spanish yoke and establish her independence. Though we cannot rightfully intervene between Spain and her colony, which she has so long oppressed and impoverished, our sympathies are with the Cubans, and we cannot regret any aid they may receive which does not involve a breach of the international duty of our Government.

After referring to the progressive strides liberty is making in England, he recounted the numerous difficulties encountered in putting down the rebellion, but contended that the justice of our cause enabled final victory to be won. He concluded as follows: We seek not to commemorate a triumph over our misguided countrymen. It is the cause we celebrate. Our triumph is theirs and their children's children unto the latest generation. The great disturbing element has been removed. Vicious political heresies have been extirpated. The trial by wager of battle has been decided in favor of liberty and union, and all will submit. The people of the North and South have met each other face to face on many a field; have tried each other's courage; have found that they are much alike in most things; have increased their mutual respect, and are now preparing to live together more fraternally than before. The Southern States are rapidly recovering from the prostration of the war, and, with their deliverance from the incubus of slavery, with free labor, with free schools, with emigration from the North and from Europe, will soon attain a prosperity and power which they scarcely dreamed of in former days. Their advancing prosperity is solid, just and enduring. We rejoice in it. We all participate in it. The bonds of union are made indissoluble by the community of political principles, by the complete identity of domestic and commercial interests and by the uniform systems of labor, of education and of habits, of thought and action. Henceforth disunion is impossible.

The choir then sang "How sleep the brave who sink to rest?" with the addition of two stanzas composed by W. W. Carter, of Baltimore.

Then followed a poem written for the occasion by Bayard Taylor, but evidently not intended for general circulation, as the author refused to supply the Associated Press with a correct copy.

The choir sang the hymn, "Rest, hero, rest," and Rev. Jno. Schumacher then pronounced the benediction.

The choir then sang the hymn "America," with which the ceremonies concluded.

The number of persons present during the ceremonies are variously estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000, who departed at the conclusion of the programme. The town is slowly being cleared of visitors by the starting of the regular and special trains.

Hon. Max. A. Hoffman, Secretary of State, will deliver an oration at Lawrenceburg on Monday.

BRUTAL TRAGEDY IN VIRGINIA.

Fight Between Two Negro Women Near Richmond—Jealousy the Cause—One of the Combatants Choked to Death.

[From the Correspondence N. Y. Herald 30.]

Richmond, Va., June 28, 1869.

Yesterday morning a duel extraordinary took place between two negro amazons on Garnett's farm, in Henrico county, which terminated in the death of one of them. It may seem strange that women, and black ones too, should engage in mortal combat on the Sabbath morning in this reconstructed era; but jealousy, the green monster, was the cause, and an injured wife was enraged at the outrageous and shameless conduct of a faithless husband. In short, it seems that George Gills, who under the law had been living with Julia Ann Gills and his wife since the close of the war in a state of connubial blessedness that was, to say the least of it, enviable, recently became enamored of another sable damsel, who was known as Ella Woodson. With a heartlessness that only a wretch could be guilty of he abandoned the wife of his bosom, and forgetting all her devotion to him through adversity, trial and suffering, "took up" with the sable Ella, who now alone had charms for him. They lived together, and so near to the domicil of the deserted wife as not only to make the crime more flagrant, but to enrage her beyond all human endurance. Day after day passed and Julia Ann Giles saw her worthless spouse in the company of the brazen Ella, who openly boasted of her conquest, and quarrels as to the rightful claims of both to the "gay Lothario" were of frequent occurrence. Once or twice while at work on the farm these two sable amazons were about to come to blows when heated by one of their fierce disputes, but some others always near prevented an encounter.

It was evident such a state of affairs could not last long. A jealous and enraged wife could not live and see her lawful spouse openly desert her, and, though exceedingly loose in their morals, negro women are peculiarly sensitive on this tender point. At last this unpleasant state of affairs culminated in a terrible tragedy. Yesterday morning the mortified wife, after completing her toilet and probably eating her breakfast, marched boldly to the house in which the destroyer of her happiness lived, and coolly challenged her to fight, as the best means of terminating the feud, and deciding which should hereafter live in sole and undisputed possession of the amorous George. Ella, the mistress, eagerly accepted the proffered challenge of the wife, and without the arrangement of any preliminaries about which modern duelists are so nice, they departed alone for the scene of the combat. Each of the women was black as ebony, the wife having considerably the advantage of her antagonist in proportions and weight, but either being in nearly every other respect the equal of the other. They were armed with heavy clubs, and a deep ravine was the place selected for the fight. Arriving at a sufficient distance to exclude the possibility of being seen they stopped as if by mutual consent, and then commenced one of the most famous amazonian encounters on record. At first they dealt in blows which were given and received by each on the heads and bodies, the blood flowing freely, and each club descended with all the weight and force savage ferocity could give them. Rage, hate and jealousy were mingled with that terrible fight, and as if the clubs were but a tedious way of bringing it to an end, these two women flung them from them, and with the teeth and nails continued the fearful struggle. The thick wool on their heads was torn from its roots, blood besmeared their faces and arms, nails were sunk deep into the flesh of both and they bit in a manner that only wild beasts would be supposed capable of. They had now come to the ground. Julia Ann, the wife, in the struggle got her finger into the mouth of Ella, who, after biting it to the bone, endeavored, if possible to sever that with her incisors. With a desperate effort Julia Ann got on top of her antagonist and succeeded in getting the hand still free upon her throat, which she clutched tightly and held until the jaws relaxed their hold upon her other finger. Nor then did she let go, but with the glee of a tigress she held tighter and tighter until the eyeballs of her victim turned up in their sockets, her limbs no longer offered resistance, and in a few moments Ella was a corpse.

The survivor returned to her home, but the murder was not discovered until late in the day, when the mangled and bloody remains of Ella were found by a negro, lying where the fight had occurred. A coroner's inquest was held to-day and a verdict returned in accordance with the above circumstances. Julia Ann is now in custody.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

Bussey & Co. vs. the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company.

We are indebted to Messrs Gibson and Austin, attorneys and councillors at law, New Orleans, for a copy of this able argument in this important case, which embraces some points of interest to the commercial and shipping community. The facts are as follows:

On the 15th of June, 1867, this company, in the usual course of its business, received from Bussey & Co., at St. Louis, Mo., a certain barge and cargo, in apparent good order, to be delivered in like good order (the dangers of navigation, fire, explosion and collision excepted) to Bussey & Co., at New Orleans, La., on levee or wharf boat, he or they paying the freight at the rate annexed.

Attached to the foot of this bill of lading was this extraordinary exception: "It is agreed with the shipper that the Bee and barges are not accountable for sinking of barge or damage to cargo except from gross negligence."

(Signed) Greenleaf,
Agent of the Company.
(Signed) Bussey & Co.
for D. W. Clifton.

The barges and cargo were sunk in the river, opposite the city of New Orleans; there was no delivery, and the consignees, Bussey & Co., now sue the bailers, the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, for the value of the lost cargo and barge.

Judge Theard yesterday decided the case in favor of the plaintiffs, holding that common carriers may add to the two instances in which the common law exempts them from liability (the acts of God and the public enemy) by special contract, providing for special exceptions, such as dangers of navigation, fire, explosion; but they cannot thus release themselves from liability for negligence or their own fault.

The following is the decision of the court:

In the case of Hunt vs. Morris, at page 680 of the 6th Martin's Reports (old series) Judge Matthews said:

"Considered simply as bailees on a contract of hiring of carriage, they are answerable for ordinary neglect, which is the omission of that care which every man of common prudence and capable of governing a family takes of his own concerns. This is a definition and rule laid down by Sir William Jones as founded on the plain elements of natural law, and the principles contained in the codes of different nations, which we believe to be in conformity with the provisions of our own law on the subject."

The liability of common carriers is clearly defined under our laws in the above quotation. I have not a word to add to it; and as I am satisfied from the evidence on file that the defendants herein have not taken, in relation to plaintiffs' property, that care which they would have taken of their own concerns, they must bear the consequences of their neglect. For these reasons judgement for plaintiffs as prayed for is ordered.

The amount claimed is over $15,000 value of grain lost by sinking of one of the barges, and the decision is important from the fact that a plea is set up by the defendants that they were not common carriers is not sustained.

Gibson & Austin counsel for plaintiffs, and R. H. Marr, M. A. Foute and John A. Grow for defendants.

A Word in Season on Journalism.

[From the N. Y. Express.]

Journalism is not an easy pursuit. It has its cares, responsibilities, tribulations, and fatigues. But it also has its rose-hued pleasures, and if industriously, honorably, and soberly followed, its honors and rewards. In some of its walks it is exceedingly laborious; but its labors bring other gratifications than money, and are often ameliorated by courtesies from the many which are extended to few people in other callings or professions. The mad freaks of overwork which occasionally find a place upon the pages of the journalist's history form no part of a journalist's legitimate duties, and are not to be considered as samples of customary "brain work." They are usually the offspring of indulgence which the killing part of the business rather t even the overwork by pernicious habits perniciously and criminally indulged in. Of all the mental pursuits which have become recognized, as it were, as trades, it is the least wearing, and the least likely to be interrupted, solely through its own results, by early or sudden death. The hardest worked writing and compiling editor is employed happily in comparison with the drudge of a book-keeper, the busy lawyer, or the poor clergyman, and he is far better paid, on the average, than either. His faculty for throwing off a large quantity of writing daily, and for assorting, compiling, condensing and arranging the writings of others for the public eye, becomes (if he have a natural bias and taste for the work), a matter of comparative ease. It subsides into a half-mechanical task, which, even in his moments of sickness and depression, he accomplishes with not more than ordinary exertion. But if he makes the terrible mistake of artificially and unnaturally stimulating his mental powers to continuous extraordinary efforts, beyond their real capabilities, he must of course pay the dreadful and inevitable penalty.

BOSTON.

Provisions of the New Liquor Law.

Boston, July 3.—The Massachusetts State constables are attempting to enforce the new prohibitory liquor law throughout the State, and trouble is still feared in some of the largest places. The penalties under the law are heavy. A single sale is ten dollars and from twenty to thirty days' imprisonment; for the second violation, twenty dollars and thirty to sixty days' imprisonment; and for any subsequent violation, fifty dollars and three to six months' imprisonment, with extra in each case when the fine is not paid. The keeping with intent to sell is punished by ten dollars fine and twenty days imprisonment. The seller is liable for all damage by buyer and drinker while drunk, and any person arrested for drunkenness can escape prosecution by appearing as a witness against the man from whom he purchased liquor. There are only a few more important provisions.

A Man Killed by a Boy.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Creelsboro, Ky., July 1.

Mr. David Ellis, who lived some three miles from this place, has been at outs with Lewis and Robt. Buster. So this evening he went into the cornfield where these two brothers were at work with a gun and pistol to whip or to kill them. After shooting at them two or three times he knocked the younger brother, Robert, down with his gun. Lewis, the elder brother, ran up and took his pistol from him and shot him through the head, killing him instantly. The boys have left, not knowing they were justified in so doing under the circumstances.

R. R.

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.

Hegeman's Ferrated Elixir of Bark. A pleasant cordial prepared from Calisaya Bark and Pyrophosphate of Iron, possessing the valuable properties of Iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market, purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists.

"A Palace School."

The attention of the multitude of readers of the Weekly Courier-Journal is directed to the advertisement in another column of "Vassar College," which is very appropriately styled "a Palace School." It is probably the best equipped, most complete, elaborate, and extensive female school on the continent, and owing to the munificent endowment of Mrs. Vassar, the cost of tuition is lower than any similar institution in the land. It is located within two miles of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents and guardians can obtain catalogues giving full particulars by addressing J. N. Schou, Esq., at the College.

Henry Ward Beecher on Clothes Wringers.

After a constant use of the Universal Clothes Wringer for more than four years in my family, I am authorized by the "powers that be" to give it the most unqualified praise, and to pronounce it an indispensable part of the machinery of housekeeping.

Moore's Rural New Yorker.

This old publication seems to grow more valuable and interesting with its advancing years. It is beyond question one of the very best agricultural papers published, and we commend it as such to our readers. Its announcement may be seen in our advertising columns.

Hog Cholera.

[For the Courier-Journal.]

Shelbyville, Ky., June 22, 1869.

S. J. Mitchell, Esq:

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 21st inst. to hand, and in reply we will say, there are about one hundred farmers using your recipe for hog cholera in this county, and it gives general satisfaction. We believe it is one of the best remedies for the disease now in use. We think it has only to be used properly to be appreciated.

With our kind regards for you, we remain your's most truly,

OWEN & BECKHAM.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Arrangements for and Matters Pertaining to the Annual Convention.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman.]

Office Sup. of Pub. Instruction,
Frankfort, Ky., July 2, 1869.

To the Teachers of Kentucky:

The Kentucky State Teachers' Association will hold its annual convention this year at Louisville, Kentucky, beginning on Tuesday, August 10th.

All teachers in public or private schools, professors in colleges, instructors in music, art, etc., are *ex-officio* entitled to become members of this association.

Arrangements will be made with the public conveyances to transport members at half the usual fare. The citizens of Louisville, interested in public education, will entertain the members.

We append below extracts from last year's proceedings having reference to the approaching convocation:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXERCISES FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Your committee suggest that the following exercises be made the order for 1869:

1. Opening address, President Z. F. Smith.
2. Address—subject optional—Prof. Heywood.
3. Address—subject optional—Prof. Sterling.
4. An address by Major Thos. G. Hayes on Natural Sciences.
5. Reports from District Associations and Normal Institutions organized during the year.
6. Brief reports (not to exceed three minutes in length) as to the growth or decrease of efficiency of common schools in the localities represented, with the causes thereof.
7. Consideration of the best means of making teachers influential in molding the policy of State education—considered with reference to the fact that the great mass of our teachers are not voters.

Your committee recommend the adoption of some or all of the above proposed exercises as a partial programme, the list to be increased by such essays as our President may induce teachers to write, and such additional business as may be suggested by a Committee on Programme, either appointed now to act during the year, or appointed to act at the opening of the next meeting.

J. W. DODD, Chairman.

Dr. Prettyman, Dr. Hill and Prof. Seymour were appointed a committee to provide entertainment for members in attendance at the next meeting in Louisville.

Papers friendly to education throughout the State are requested to publish this notice.

Z. F. SMITH, P. S. T. A.
H. A. M. Henderson, Sec'y.

DR. CHIPLEY.

His Management of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum.

[From the Lexington Gazette.]

It is well-known throughout the State that a rigid investigation has been going on for some weeks into the affairs of this institution, and especially into the management of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Chipley, against whom many grave charges were set afloat last winter in Frankfort, and culminated in a notification from Major P. P. Johnson, the attorney for the complainants, to the Board of Managers, that he would submit charges and affidavits in support of them in due form. The examination was entirely *ex parte*, Dr. Chipley having no opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses on the part of the complainants, but after the affidavits of these were submitted, he brought forward proof to disprove or discredit their testimony. The Board of Managers have patiently investigated and considered the documents submitted to them, and their unanimous verdict is, that the management of the Asylum by Dr. Chipley, so far as appears from these, is entirely free from all censure. This verdict, though not unexpected by those who have had any insight into the affairs of the Asylum, was received with much satisfaction by the whole community. The investigation was conducted with perfect courtesy and fairness by the attorney for the complainants, but was thorough and searching, covering the whole fourteen years during which Dr. Chipley has had charge of the institution, and it is safe to say that if there had been anything censurable in his conduct, it would undoubtedly have been brought to light. The Board of Managers were appointed last winter, and came to the discharge of their duties without any predilection for the Superintendent, and their high standing as men of honor and integrity gives to their verdict of acquittal a peculiar value in the eyes of all fair-minded men, and enhances the estimation in which Dr. Chipley has always been held by those who have known him. Seldom has the conduct of a public officer been subjected to so close a scrutiny, and [illegible] one come more unscathed from the ordeal. For fourteen years he has had charge of the asylum, and if, in all that time, he had been guilty of a malfeasance or misfeasance in office the investigation to which his conduct has been subjected could not fail to have detected it. We may, therefore, conclude that, in Dr. Chipley, the State has had a faithful officer, and the unfortunate class who are cast upon the fatherhood of the State, a friend and protector in their bereavement.

BLOOD MONEY.

Clayton's Thieves and Murderers Rewarded.

[From the Memphis Appeal, 30th.]

Gen. Ames, U. S. A., autocrat of Mississippi, has deemed it proper to rehabilitate the county of Lafayette, one of his dependencies. This portion of the territory over which Gen. A. exercises his gentle rule has for some time past been without officers, and we venture to say that the people resident of the aforesaid territory would not have objected to remain in the disorganized condition from which the General has thus kindly rescued them, rather than to be "shipped up" with the party now saddled upon them.

The gang comprises: DeWitt Stearns, late Judge Advocate of the court-martial convened to try Crump, who was afterwards tried by civil authority and acquitted, and [illegible] candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the [illegible]nicipal Court of this city, is appointed Judge of the Probate Court; J. M. Mayne, late Major of the Arkansas militia, and boss devil of the outrages in Crittenden county, is named as Sheriff; S. V. W. Whiting, late a prowling spy in the employ of Clayton, will act as Assessor; Benjamin Franklin Turner, the most unprincipled rascal of this most rascally gang, the murderer who boasted on the streets of this city that he had been the prime mover in the hanging of twenty-five men in Arkansas, whose only crime was that they opposed Clayton and his emissaries, is the County Registrar; C. N. Wilson, the newly appointed clerk of the Circuit Court, and W. H. Foard, clerk of the Probate Court, are the only names among the batch of whom we cannot recall reminiscences of disgraceful notoriety, but that the trite adage, "birds of a feather flock together," will apply to them, there is not the slightest doubt. Verily, the people of Lafayette county, Miss., have fallen on hard lines. Such another lot of county "officials" could not be gathered together without a draft upon the cells of Sing Sing.

☞ The sack-dress suit adopted by gentlemen for summer promenades, church, and visiting consists of a coat of diagonal cloth, either dark blue or black, made in the English style with side flaps and pockets, short roll, to button high, the front sloping or square as the fancy dictates. The vest is the material of the coat, or else double breasted vest of white duck or of pique. Pantaloons of English cassimere, light gray, or drab with corded sides. The pantaloons are cut slightly looser for summer wear, with considerable spring at the ankles.

Connecticut vies with California for championship in the absurdities of geographical nomenclature, as will be seen from following list of school districts in "wooden nutmeg" State: "Devil's D[illegible] Cider Hill, Cow Hill, Chicken Hill, Clapb[illegible] Hill, Horse Hill, Woodchuck Hill, W[illegible] Cat, Bedlam, Obtuse, Quail Trap, W[illegible] Stock, Bangall, Poverty street, Pinch st[illegible] and Pig Tail."

☞ A novelty is the marabout parasol [illegible]ered entirely with down; it looks like [illegible]ing a snow bank or dismissed cloud ov[illegible]head. The price of the one shown, which was really good size, was $22, and it was the most luxurious cheap thing imaginable.

☞ A young Welchman, jilted by the girl of his choice, has sent to her a bill for damages, in which perhaps the most cruel item is, "To twelve days lost in your compa[illegible] 10s 6d."

☞ Griffith Smith visited the Osw[illegible] Orphan Asylum recently, and was so much pleased on hearing that no distinctions were made on account of color, that he at once gave $2,500 dollars to the Asylum.

WASHINGTON.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE REJECTED ALABAMA TREATY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Mr. Reverdy Johnson, late Minister to England, is still in Washington, conferring with the State Department and getting up material for a reply to Sumner's speech on the Alabama treaty. It appears by a confidential document, just made public to-day, that Mr. Johnson, on February 17th last, addressed a letter to Secretary Seward detailing and defending his efforts in negotiating the boundary and the Alabama treaty. Some of the contents of this letter are interesting. In speaking of the naturalization treaty, he says to Mr. Seward:

> As directed by your instructions, I addressed myself first to the question of naturalization. The English doctrine was so wholly unfounded in reason that Lord Stanley did not hesitate to abandon it. It assumes that allegiance is due the soil upon which a man is born. It makes him, therefore, a political serf, and denies to him the power to better his condition. No free people can consent to such a doctrine, and, notwithstanding Her Majesty's courts are hoary with age, it never for a moment was questioned by judicial authority even up to the moment when our protocol was signed. It fell at once before the light of British and American freedom. Whenever a subject of Great Britain becomes naturalized under the existing laws of the United States, his rights are identical with those that belong to native citizenship.

Regarding the Northwestern boundary dispute, Mr. Johnson says that Lord Stanley and himself at once agreed to leave it to arbitration. He then alludes at length to the Alabama treaty, and proceeds to show how a foreign war would fail to secure the payment of our claims on England, and cites the fact that both Lord Russell and Lord Stanley refused to submit to arbitration the alleged unauthorized recognition of belligerent rights. That question, however, as well as the question whether that Government had observed her neutral obligations in suffering the Alabama and other vessels to be built and escape from her ports, Mr. Johnson says would have been before the commission and its umpire, and he does not doubt if the treaty had been ratified but that the decision would have been in favor of the United States. Mr. Johnson maintains that we obtained in the rejected treaty all we ever asked for, and with perfect opportunity of knowing what the sentiments of the British Government and people are, he is satisfied that nothing more can be accomplished.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement for June (out to-day) shows that the Treasury contains $37,000,000 of currency. This is some $10,000,000 more than has been estimated, and shows such a contraction of the currency by locking up greenbacks that the Secretary, after the statement was issued this afternoon, at once made an order instructing the Assistant Treasurer at New York to buy not less than $3,000,000 of Government bonds on the next purchase. This will place between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 of currency at once on the street in New York and relieve somewhat the present stringency of the money market. Although the public debt statement to-day shows a reduction of $16,000,000 for June, and $39,000,000 since March 1st, the real fact is, that for the fiscal year just ended the debt has been decreased in twelve months but sixteen million one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. That is exactly the decrease on the statement made to-day as compared with that of one year ago to-day.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commissioner Isaac N. Morris, publishes a reply to-day to the telegram from Salt Lake of Judge Caton, of Illinois, and the editor of the Chicago Tribune, denouncing his report on the Union Pacific Railroad as unmitigated nonsense. Morris attacks Caton's integrity when a Judge in Illinois whenever any railroad or telegraph suit was before him, and accuses him of being the defender of all telegraph and railroad monopolies. He then says General Warren reported a month ago that it would require six millions to finish the Union Pacific, and four millions to complete the Central Pacific. To insure this completion the Central Pacific Railroad Company honorably and promptly put up the securities required by the resolution of Congress passed on the 10th of April last. The Union Pacific Railroad Company has not put up a dollar of securities required by said resolution, as will appear by the following statement furnished me to-day by the proper officer of the Treasury Department:

> *Treasury Department, July 1st, 1869*—Hon. Isaac N. Morris—No bonds have been deposited in this department by the Union Pacific railroad since the passage of the resolution by Congress, April 10th, 1869, requiring the Union and Central Pacific to deposit their first mortgage bonds as security for the completion of their respective roads. [Signed] JOHN P. BIGELOW.

MEDIATION IN CUBAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—General Sickles, it is learned, took out most important instructions as Minister to Spain yesterday on matters relating to the Cuban question. These were agreed on at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, and so desirous was the President that they should be kept secret that the Secretary went over to New York that night and delivered them in person on Wednesday to Sickles. Of course the details of these instructions are not known yet out of official circles, but the object can be safely stated is an attempt on the part of the administration to put an end to further bloodshed in Cuba by offering friendly intercession. This is said to be in such a shape that there is little doubt but Spain will accept. However, this inference is speculation, but the fact of the offer cannot be disputed.

VIRGINIA.

Prominent Radical politicians of Virginia are beginning to give up the chances of Wells' election. There are several causes for this: First, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor on the Wells ticket is a negro, and if the ticket is elected Wells will be likely to go to the Senate, and the negro will step into the Gubernatorial chair, and Virginia don't want that. Second, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor on the Walker ticket is one of the most popular men in the State, and will bring thousands of votes to Walker. He will carry the valley counties of the State by immense majorities. Third, the negro voters are not all enthusiastic as to Wells, and will stay at home in large numbers.

CUBAN CONFIDENCE.

The representatives of the Cubans here are very reticent, but fuller than ever of confidence in their success.

A. J.'S SPEECH.

Although ex-President Johnson stated in the opening of his speech last night that he did not intend to make a speech, the verbatim report of his remarks printed this evening makes nearly five columns. Mr. Johnson left for Tennessee to-night, and will continue to speak in the political campaign in that State.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

The Brazilian Minister has received a dispatch confirmatory of the report that Lopez has offered Minister McMahon to surrender his army, provided the allies would guarantee him personal safety. The Minister regards this as the end between the Paraguayans and the allies.

KANSAS PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY.

Gen. Jas. Blunt is out to-day in a long statement relative to alleged frauds in payments of pensions, bounties and back pay to the Kansas Indian brigade. He charges that Jno. W. Wright, of Ind., by the aid of ex-Secretary Harlan, obtained a power of attorney from the Government to collect of the U. S. all dues for Indians for services or property taken during the late war, that the bond required payment of the money in four months from the time of collection; that he has failed to do this. He says Wright has received three hundred thousand four hundred and one dollars and twelve cents. General Blunt says he is convinced that the papers as filled up with the Witnesses names and that of the clerk of the court of the Cherokee Nation, before whom they purport to be acknowledged, are all written by one and the same person, the hand-writing in every one being exactly similar. Blunt further charges that the money has been dishonestly held.

CABINET WARS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The Pennsylvania Republican politicians are full of confidence that their State is to be represented in the Cabinet before the October election. Some of them who are here declare that it is positively determined that Attorney General Hoar will resign in August and that Benjamin H. Brewster will be appointed to fill the vacancy. Judge Hoar is to be provided, it is said, with one of the Circuit Judgeships. Another plan in case Brewster is not selected is to transfer Secretary Robeson to the Attorney General's office, and appoint ex-Speaker Grow, of Pennsylvania, to the head of the Navy Department. There is no doubt but some such change has been talked over with the President.

THE SUMMER SOLSTICE.

The warm weather is again renewed, and [illegible]e President thinks of taking his departure [illegible]ust as soon as the Virginia election is over. [illegible]e will probably go to St. Louis the latter [illegible]art of next week to remain a week or so, and [illegible]hen return to Washington for a few days be[illegible] going to Long Branch and Newport. He [illegible] be absent most of July and the first [illegible] August.

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

[illegible]ay will be observed here as a holiday, [illegible]here will be no celebration of any [illegible]r whatever. All public business in [illegible]artments and city will be suspended. [illegible]ning papers will be published on Mon[illegible] and none issued on Tuesday morning. [illegible]. Canby has ordered the day to be observed in Virginia by the firing of national [illegible]lutes.

MRS. DOCTOR MAJOR WALKER.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury consent[illegible] to give Dr. Mary E. Walker a clerkship in [illegible] office, but the appointment being submit[illegible] to the Secretary for approval that official [illegible]lined to do so, and for the present the [illegible]atter is held in abeyance.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, July 1.—The papers publish the following intelligence to-day: The following dispatches have been received from Captain Sherard Osborne, who is at Minon, the shore end of the new French cable, via Brest:

June 30.—This morning at 9, Greenwich time, the Great Eastern telegraphed to us: "We are going to cut the cable and buoy." This has evidently been done, for no signals have passed since. A careful watch is being kept for a renewal of signals. The first sign of something being wrong was the electrical condition of the cable, which occurred early this morning, but nothing of a definite character until the above message reached us. We had a very long message at 11:34, Greenwich time, last night, at which time signals were reported by Mr. May to be most perfect. I see no reason for the slightest alarm at what the Great Eastern is doing. It was evident from the resistance of the gutta percha reported last night that the slight fault of the 25th was improving. Mr. May agrees with me in thinking that they have buoyed the cable in short water, and are returning to remove the fault. The delay is the only inconvenience.

The following has been received from Sir W. Thompson:

Minon, June 30.—I arrived here from Brest with Captain Osborne at noon. A telegram from Mr. Gooch, dated at 9 this A. M., Greenwich time, awaited him, saying that they intended to cut and buoy the cable. This has probably been done, as no signals have come since then. We do not know the occasion. The test here up to 6:30, Greenwich time, gave no cause for suspicion.

GLADSTONE DEFENDS HIS CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, July 1.—The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to her Majesty's Ministers last night at the Mansion House. Mr. Gladstone spoke, in which he alluded to the Irish Church bill. He said the Government had bestowed its best endeavors on the conduct of the measure, which formed a vital and essential portion of its work for the peace of Ireland and security of the empire. Still the bill had passed the Commons. There had been great excitement, rumors of reaction and threatenings of its speedy doom. During this excitement he and his colleagues remained in a state of great tranquillity, for they felt that the review of their work was not a matter to arouse their jealousy, but rather calculated to create satisfaction. Although great care had been bestowed on the bill, no doubt it still had many faults. The Premier concluded as follows: "We shall be grateful for every improvement, and all changes shall be respectfully considered, subject to the position on which we stand toward spoken pledges given and the commission we have received. We tendered the terms of the covenant when in opposition, and shall not forget them when in power."

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

A fearful disaster occurred at Carnarvon, Wales, to-day. During the cartage of some packages of nitro-glycerine from the harbor to the quarries, the material exploded on the way, and the cart, horses and men attending them were blown to atoms. A railway station near the scene of the explosion was torn to pieces. A village a quarter of a mile distant was much damaged by the shock, which caused great consternation among the inhabitants. Four men were killed by the explosion.

A TELEGRAPH CABLE

has been successfully laid between Peterhead, Scotland, and the coast of Norway.

CONFEDERATE BONDHOLDERS.

Another meeting of holders of Confederate bonds was held this evening. Admiral Warren, who presided, said he would have considered the position of bondholders better than ever if the late convention between England and America had been ratified, for their claims were now to be adjudicated upon. The deputy chairman read a report detailing what had been done in prosecuting the claims and explaining the present condition of the case. He said they were fighting the battle of those whose interests might be affected by changes of government, the principle involved being the inviolability of contracts made by *de facto* governments. The decision of Baron Hatchoby, Lord Chancellor, was in their favor, and he believed a court of equity would adjudicate the amount of cotton claimed, which would make the bonds valuable. Resolutions protesting against Sumner's speech and authorizing petition to Parliament were read, but, without action, the meeting adjourned.

SPANISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The mail steamer Mandigo arrived from the west coast of Africa. She reports the arrival of the Spanish steamer Borgia at Fernando Po with 250 political prisoners. They complained that they were badly treated on the voyage, especially by the volunteers on guard over them. They also complained of the high price of provisions at the settlement. As soon as they landed the island was placed under martial law, and while the Mandigo was there communication with the shore, unless by special permission of the Governor, was prohibited.

THE CHURCH BILL AMENDMENTS.

LONDON, July 1.—In the House of Lords to-night the consideration of the Irish Church bill was resumed in committee. Clauses 11, 12, 13 and 14 were agreed to without amendment, except as to the date when the property of the church shall pass into the hands of the Commissioners, which was changed to January 1, 1872. It was promised on the part of the government that an additional clause should be framed providing that Irish bishops may retain their seats in the House of Lords.

The bishop of Peterborough's amendment that all compensation be paid without deduction therefrom of the income tax was adopted —95 to 50.

Clauses 15, 16, 17, and 18 were then agreed to, and the consideration of clauses 19, 20, 21, and 22 postponed.

Lord Carnarvon's amendment fixing commutation of life interest at fourteen years' purchase was adopted.

HER RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

LONDON, July 2.—The Times sees no reason for disquietude on account of the relations between Great Britain and foreign countries. The most important matters to business men are the state of relations with America on the Alabama question and the present condition of France. The Alabama difficulty is not more threatening now than a year or so since. Johnson's negotiations demonstrate England's willingness to make reasonable concessions. Henceforth it is impossible to retrace the grievance from her acts or demeanor. Americans feel this and have no desire to push the question in a hostile manner.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

LONDON, July 2.—The House of Lords to-night continued the consideration of the Irish church bill in committee. Clauses 25 and 26 were agreed to.

The Marquis of Salisbury moved to strike out clause 27, which requires that payments be made for retention of ecclesiastical residences by churches.

The Duke of Cleveland moved an amendment authorizing grants to Catholics and Presbyterians.

After a long debate the House divided, and the amendment was lost by a vote of 113 to 146.

A NEW CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, July 2.—A meeting of Peers was held yesterday to arrange the composition of a new Irish church bill and to frame amendments to the pending bill. Earl Russell, Baron Westbury, Earl Gray and others agreed to follow the lead of the Duke of Cleveland.

PROVISIONS OF THE CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, July 3.—The Times to-day says the votes in the House of Lords, last evening, have had the effect to render the Irish Church bill more favorable to the established church and more offensively partial in its provisions.

Archbishop Cullen has addressed a letter to the officers of the Catholic College, saying if the Irish Church bill is mutilated by the House of Peers the nation must have a fuller measure of justice.

SPAIN.

A REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO.

MADRID, July 2.—The Republican Junta of New Castle have issued a manifesto against the reactionary policy of a portion of the ministry, and their disregard of individual rights. The manifesto recommends a reorganization, and affirms the right of insurrection.

A NEW MINISTRY.

MADRID, July 2.—It is rumored that Senor Reviro, President of the Cortes, is likely to be called upon to form a new ministry.

CUBA.

Several official communications have passed between Gen. De Rodas, the new Captain-General of Cuba and the home government by cable, relative to Cuban affairs, and their tenor has not been made public.

Carlist demonstrations are reported in the provinces.

THE CONTEMPLATED MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

MADRID, July 2.—The contemplated changes in the ministry have been postponed until the Budget of expenditures now before the Cortes is passed.

CARLIST RISINGS IN VITTORIA AND CARTHAGENIA.

LONDON, July 3.—Carlist risings are reported in Spain. In Vittoria the streets were filled with revolutionary mobs, armed with scythes and revolvers, and shouting for Carlos and Cabria. They murdered the alcalde and wounded thirty citizens, many mortally. Similar risings are also reported in Carthagenia, and the Valentia troops have been dispatched to suppress them.

THE CLERGY READY FOR THE OATH.

MADRID, July 3.—In the Cortes to-day the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice declared that the clergy and municipal authorities were ready and willing to take the oath prescribed by the constitution.

A REPUBLIC IMPOSSIBLE.

Admiral Topete, in reply to a question of Senor Ornez, said the idea of a republic was impossible now. A monarchy had been voted and was represented by a Regent.

THE CARLISTS.

The national troops have been dispatched against the Carlist conspirators in Andalusia and Arragon.

FRANCE.

THE NEW CABLE ALL RIGHT.

BREST, July 2.—Communication with the Great Eastern through the cable was restored at noon to-day. Dispatches received from her explain the suspension of communication as follows: A fault was discovered in the cable on Wednesday and the Great Eastern was obliged to stop to locate and remove it. A heavy gale prevailed, and, in order to avoid the probability of serious accident to the cable, it was decided to cut and buoy it, which was successfully done. The weather to-day having become fine, the cable was recovered, the fault removed, and the work of paying out recommenced. All well on board. At noon to-day the Great Eastern was in latitude 47 degrees 55 minutes, longitude 30 degrees.

THE GREAT EASTERN AND THE CABLE.

BREST, July 3.—A dispatch from the Great Eastern, dated Friday evening, states that the steamer had run 1,020 knots from Bristol and paid out 1,143 knots of cable. The insulation was continually improving.

THE AZORES.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES REPORTED.

LONDON, July 3—A vessel which has just arrived here from Fayal brings intelligence that serious disturbances are breaking out in various parts of the Azores in consequence of increased taxation.

NEW YORK.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONETARY

NEW YORK, July 3.—A broken day on Wall street owing to the approach of the Fourth. Money rather easier. Rate on stocks and gold one-eighth to three-eighths per cent for three days. The Erie clique appears to be letting out their locked greenbacks. The Government bought there millions' worth of bonds to-day at about yesterday's best figures. It is rumored the Secretary will buy more bonds next week. There is rather a more settled feeling in financial circles, but the market is kept feverish. Much depends upon the continuance of the Erie clique buying up money.

Gold quieter at 136¾@137¼. The bears are credited with buying freely to-day and last evening.

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Governments more active and firmer, but fickle. Exportable bonds strong and in sympathy with the advance at London. Prices average about ¼c higher than yesterday. The stock market is feverish, and bears try to weaken it through money rather than by selling. Holders are generally firmer. Wells, Fargo & Co. declined 6 per cent., caused apparently by a speculative market. The close was steady, with little change from yesterday's prices.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The attendance of operators was small and business generally light. Sellers at the opening were offering recent arrivals pretty freely at easier figures rather than carry over until Tuesday. But, with a slight advance in gold and a few speculative orders, the close was a shade firmer on fresh ground flour and choice spring wheat, but no higher figures were established. One-half penny advance asked on freights checked the export movement to some extent. Winter wheat is firmer, and a few sales were made for shipping. Corn is more scarce, and the demand is mainly from the trade, but in part speculative.

PROVISIONS.

Market very dull and prices regular on all hog produce. A few parcels of mess pork are wanted at $32 on the spot. Lard entirely nominal on the spot, and steam could not be sold above 19c, but was again paid, buyers August.

GROCERIES.

Coffee—Rio dull and heavy at 19@23½c. Sugar—market dull but steady at 11¾@12½c for fair to prime grocery.

FREIGHTS.

No engagements. The asking rates are 8@8½d to Liverpool for grain, and 2s@2s 6d for flour.

LIVE STOCK.

Beef cattle unchanged; only one car load received.

Good sheep and lambs are in fair request. Common stock flat and prices unchanged. Common to prime sheep are selling at 4@6½c, and very poor to very choice lambs at 6½@11c. Receipts 2,000.

Hogs are steady, at 9½@9¾c for good to strictly prime. Receipts 3,860.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NAVY-YARD PRISONERS RELEASED.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Cuban prisoners at the navy-yard were all released to-day upon giving bonds to keep the peace and appear when called upon for trial. Dr. Bassora and Senor Alferogare in the Toombs, in company with General Corcura. Nothing has been heard from Colonel Ryan yet, the revenue cutter that went in search of him not having returned from Gardner's Island.

UNSTAMPED TOBACCO.

James Leare was arrested in Brooklyn to-day for defrauding the revenue in not stamping manufactured tobacco.

CHICAGO.

Fate of the Powell Expedition—Statement of the Survivor—Names of the Lost.

CHICAGO, July 3.—A special from Springfield, Illinois, says that John A. Risdon, sole survivor of the Powell exploring expedition, arrived in that city this morning, and he tells the following story, of which there can be no doubt of its truth:

On the 8th of last May the Major, with 20 men, attempted to cross the Colorado river in a small boat about fifty miles from the canon for the purpose of exploring the Big Black river, which empties into the Colorado at that point. When about 30 yards from the shore, gliding along on the apparently smooth water, the boat was seen to enter a vortex which at once engulfed it, and not one of the party which left the shore a few moments before gayly cheering was ever seen afterward. Risdon, who had been left at the point of embarkation, saw the boat go down.

He had been left in charge of the teams and baggage belonging to the party, and was to have gone below the rapids to meet the party in two days. He remained some time in the vicinity of the catastrophe, and then went around and below the rapids, with a hope of discovering some of the bodies, and while on the lookout he saw floating, some distance out in the stream, the Major's satchel, which contained the notes of the expedition. He swam out into the stream and recovered it.

After remaining three days on the lookout he started for Leroy, a military post 170 miles distant from that point, on the Colorado, bringing with him all the baggage, etc., belonging to the party, which was shipped by Major Smith, the commandant of the post, to LaSalle. Major Smith also sent out an expedition to examine the matter and, if possible, recover some of the bodies, which returned after a fruitless search.

The expedition was to have returned this fall, and was composed of the following gentlemen: Maj. Powell, of Bloomington; Wm. and Charles Durley, Z. W. Smith, and Andrew Knoxen, of Hennipin; David Sellers, Thomas Mooney, Chas. Sullivan, Fred. Buckingham, of Lasalle; Fred. Myers, Wm. Smith, William Andrews, George Thomas, and Wm. Sherman, of Bureau Junction; Thos. Stockton, of Normal; three men from near Bloomington, two half-breeds, guides, and John A. Risdon, of Lasalle, who is now here, and my informant.

THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Advices from Kansas in regard to the late storms and freshets in that State say that in the neighborhood of Junction City and west of there the flood is reported greater than any other since the settlement of the State. Bridges have been carried away, houses destroyed, and many lives lost. The greatest disaster occurred at Chapman's creek, thirteen miles west of Junction City, where several houses were washed away and thirteen persons were known to be drowned, and it is supposed that numerous others had perished. The rise in streams was so sudden and unexpected that before the residents in the valleys were aware of the danger their dwellings were surrounded with water and all chance of escape cut off. It was reported that numbers had escaped by climbing trees, and in that situation were awaiting the decline of the flood.

At Manhattan fourteen dead bodies had been seen to pass, floating down Blue river. The railroad bridge at Chapman's is gone, another at Eureka, four miles west of Manhattan, and the new railroad bridge just completed on the Southern branch road across the Smoky Hill, opposite Junction City, were swept away.

At Topeka the pontoon bridge and the bridge of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road were either severely damaged or in danger. In other sections of the country many of the streams are full, and if the present weather continues the crops will suffer badly.

NEW ORLEANS.

Adjournment of the Congressional Investigating Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—The Congressional committee of investigation into the conduct of the November elections in this city and State, consisting of Messrs. Stevens, of Ohio; Burdette, of Michigan, and Kerr, of Indiana, will adjourn to-day. The last witness examined was Gov. Warmoth. The committee has been in session continuously for two months, sitting generally seven or eight hours daily. It has examined some five hundred witnesses from every quarter of the State and embracing five contested election cases. The most important part of the testimony relates to disturbances in this city, the parishes of St. Landry, Bossier, and St. Bernard. Much of it relates to the secret order known as the Knights of the White Camelia. The testimony covers some 10,000 manuscript pages, equivalent to 2,000 printed pages.

MISSISSIPPI.

Radical Republican Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., July 1.—The Radical Republicans met in convention to-day. A. Burwell, of Vicksburg, was elected President. A Committee on Resolutions and Platform was appointed. Nothing definite has yet been done. Senator Robinson, of South Carolina, was present. Gen. Ames, commanding the military district, made his appearance on the floor and assured the convention of his hearty approval and unconditional support.

Secretary Seward at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Secretary Wm. H. Seward arrived here last night. He met with a grand reception. The first California guard, light battery, fired a salute of one hundred guns on the arrival of the steamer, and the National guard acted as escort to Mr. Seward, and a committee of reception conducted him to the Occidental, where an enthusiastic multitude assembled to greet the venerable statesman, who made a brief speech thanking the people for the honor conferred. After which the parlors of the hotel were thrown open and the citizens had an opportunity of a personal greeting with the great man.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
SATURDAY EVENING, July 3, 1869. }

The money market has been very active during the latter part of the week, and large sums have changed hands freely. The balances in bank are considerably swollen, but the demand is so active that there is not much idle money left. The market may, however, be reported easy, as all persons offering No. 1 paper can find accommodation at 9@12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is very firm. It is true that large sums are being created by the shipment of gold and coupons, but the demand is so extensive that there is not the least indication of weakening, and the rate is stiff at par buying and 1-10 to ¼ premium selling.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have been rather more active. Some parties are selling to invest in locals, while on the other hand there are a few who think that nothing is safe but a Government bond. They are, however, not often met with, as they have to pay such exorbitant prices for their fancy. The closing quotations to-day were, with few exceptions, the same as yesterday in the New York market We quote:

Five-twenties, 1881	116¾@117¾
Five-twenties, 1862	120¾@121¾
Five-twenties, 1864	116¾@117¾
Five-twenties, 1865	117¾@118¾
Five-twenties, new issue	115¾@116¾
Five-twenties, 1867	115¾@116¾
Five-twenties, 1868	115¾@116¾
Ten-forties	107¾@108¾

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	117	117	117¾	¾	..
" '62	121¾	121¾	121¾	..	¼
" '64	117¾	117¾	117¾	..	..
" '65	118¾	118¾	118¾	¾	..
New issue	115¾	116¾	116¾	..	..
" '67	115¾	116¾	116¾	..	..
Coupons, '68	115¾	116¾	116¾	..	..
10-40s coupons	108	108¾	108¾	..	..

Gold is showing more life and is offered more freely while many merchants are buying for the payment of duties. The New York market opened to-day at 137, declined to 136¾, then advanced to 137¼, and at 3 P. M. closed at 137.

	Buying.	Selling
Gold	136	137
Silver halves and quarters	130	
Silver dimes	127	

The following table shows the course of the former during the past week:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.
June 28	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾
June 29	137¾	137¾	137¼	137¾
June 30	137¾	137¾	137	137
July 1	137¾	137¾	137	137
July 2	137¾	137¾	136¾	136¾
July 3	137	137	136¾	137

RECAPITULATION.

Opened Monday at 137¾; lowest 136¾; highest 137¾; closed Saturday at 137.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.

Locals are beginning to waken up. The 4 per cent. dividend of the Louisville and Nashville railroad is causing this stock to be excited, while there are many very anxious to sell Frankfort stock, since it has been developed that that road will pay no dividend. The Covington bonds are in good demand and very few on the market.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—City stocks have been rather quiet. Buyers are holding off until the dividends have been declared.

Messrs. MORTON, GALT & CO., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.	
National Bank, first	118 @120
National Bank, second	95 @ 98
National Bank, Planters'	95 @ 96
National Bank, City	98 @100
Bank of Kentucky	94 @ 95
Bank of Louisville	97 @ 98
Merchants' Bank	119 @120
Commercial Bank	81 @ 82
Northern Bank	121 @122
Citizens' Bank	111 @112
People's Bank	106 @108
Mechanics' bank	99 @100
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	92 @ 93
Falls City Tobacco bank	98 @ 99
Masonic bank	100 @102
Security bank	111 @112
Louisville Insurance Company bank	109 @110
Farmers' bank	95 @ 97
Western Insurance Company bank	121 @122
German Insurance Company bank	159 @161
Gas Company stock	99 @101
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	97 @ 99
L. & F. R. R. (common)	65¾@ 66¾
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	64 @ 65
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	67¼@ 67¾

BONDS.	
City for street improvements	76 @ 77
City for bounty	76 @ 77
City for school purposes	78¾@ 79¾
City for Jeff. Railroad	78 @ 79
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S.	79 @ 80
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B.	78¾@ 79¾
City for wharf, new	79 @ 80
City for wharf, old	80 @ 81
City for water-works, old	78 @ 79¾
City for water-works, new	76 @ 77
Water-works bonds	80 @ 81
Canal bonds, first issue	94¾@ 95¾
" " second issue	78 @ 79
" " third issue	76 @ 77
" " fourth issue	75 @ 76
Kentucky State bonds, old	99 @100
" " new	98 @ 99
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old	93 @ 94
" " new	80¾@ 81¾
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch)	— @ 85*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.)	96 @ 98
" " (L. B. br.)	91 @ 92
" " (M. br.)	94 @ 95
" " con'd mort	96 @ 98
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah RR	— @ 85*
Ohio River Bridge Company	— @100*

STOCKS—The New York market for railway shares is reported fair, and the following shows the course of prices during the past two days:

	Frid.	Sat.
New York Central	195	195¾
Reading	98	98¾
Michigan Southern	109¾	109¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	108¾	108¾
Chicago and Rock Island	118¾	118¾
Northwestern, common	82¾	82¾
" preferred	96¾	96¾
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. U. Telegraph Company	38¾	38¾
Erie	30	29¾

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

For the week ending July 3, 1869, and for the last twenty-four hours by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports for the last 24 hours.	Exports for the last 24 hours.	Imports for the week.	Exports for the week.
Apples, green, bbls	64	2	165	71
Butter, pkgs	11	5	89	14
Bacon, casks	13	96	323	634
Bacon, tcs	16	71	55	469
Bagging, pcs	254	200	1903	1707
Bale rope, coils		6	30	129
Cement, bbls		3372	1081	14336
Cheese, pkgs	5	22	309	153
Candles, bxs		71	134	1058
Coffee, bgs	15	111	959	488
Corn, bgs	125		590	986
Coal, bush		675		12980
Cotton, bales	229	298	737	656
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	98	48	234	316
Feathers, bags	5	10	193	88
Eggs, bxs and bbls	8	1	87	1
Flour, bbls	166	286	1733	2262
Furniture, pkgs	75	538	412	1789
Hides, bdls	409	83	318	163
Hay, bales	76	45	498	117
Hogs, head	153		1090	594
Horses, head	1	5	65	131
Iron, pig, tons	27	24	709	81
Iron, bar, bdls & pcs	159	732	6632	4403
Lard, tcs		25	47	631
Lard, kegs		11	350	189
Malt, sks		13	68	68
Mdse, pkgs	543	651	7789	7210
Mules, head		8	20	57
Nails, kegs	100	67	673	549
Oats, sks		14	294	114
Offal, sks		12	457	40
Potatoes, bbls	31	426	121	1625
Pork, mess, bbls			104	880
Rags, bales	31	10	689	124
Rice, casks		10		37
Sugar, bbls	1	3	36	89
Sugar, bxs & bbls		96	279	607
Salt, bbls		165	200	760
Seeds, bags	1	2		11
Shingles, no.		50000	219000	110000
Tobacco, hhds	179	343	1063	1574
Tobacco, bxs	107	234	291	1342
Whisky, bbls	46	234	736	[illegible]
Wheat, sacks	474		2060	[illegible]
Wool, sacks		2	95	104
Woodenware, pkgs	76	180	1887	1997

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Prices are undergoing but slight change, and sales are made at $2 05@2 10 per gallon.

ALE AND BEER—There is a good demand for the various brands, and prices are steady. Stocks are ample to meet the requirements of the trade.

APPLES—Receipts of new crop have largely increased during the week, but prices have been fairly maintained; sales are reported at from $4@7 per bbl; old are nominal at from $3@4 per bbl. We note a sale of 10 bbls new at $4@4 50 for common.

BATTING—Prices are very firm and the market is well supplied, with a fair jobbing demand. Dealers are selling No. 1 Cannelton batting at 30@31c; Maysville No. 1 batting at 27@28c; Maysville tissue at 30@31c.

BROOMCORN—Continues scarce and in demand. We have no sales to report, but a prime article would readily command from $350@400 per ton.

BUTTER—Receipts of country butter are light, and prices are irregular. A prime article, in good packages, finds good sale, and we quote on arrival at 20@22c, though choice lots would bring 25@30c. Western Reserve is steady at 28@30c, New York butter is nominal at 45@50c.

BEESWAX—Is in good request.

BARK—We note large receipts by rail, and chestnut and oak commands $12 per cord delivered.

BEANS—Are in higher request, with retail sales at $2@2 50 per bbl for prime white navy.

COTTON-YARNS—Prices, under the influence of the firmness of the raw material, are very firm, and a fair seasonable demand is reported. We continue to quote No. 500 at 19@21c. No. 600 at 17@19c. No. 700 at 16@18c per dozen; pound yarns at 42@44c. Carpet chain is selling at 42@44c for white, and 47@50c for colored per lb, and candlewick is steady at 42@44c.

CANDLES—Are in fair demand and prices are fully maintained. We quote at 20@21c for full weight star, and 15@16c for 12-oz. Tallow candles are steady at 14@15c per pound.

COTTON—The market is firm, but transactions, owing to reduced stocks, are unimportant. We quote:

Middling	31¼
Low middling	30¾
Good ordinary	29¼
Ordinary	27¾

CORN MEAL—Is in moderate request and prices are steady. We quote kiln-dried steady at $4@4 25 per bbl, and bolted at 75@80c per bushel, loose.

CHEESE—A fair demand is reported and prices are unchanged. We quote factory at 16@18c, and W. R. at 16¾@17c.

CEMENT—Is in active demand and we note sales to-day of 681 barrels at $2@2 25 per bbl.

COAL—Is unchanged in every respect. Sales are made at $4 per load of 25 bushels for Pittsburg, but in lots of from 100 to 300 bushels slight concessions are made.

CORDAGE—Prices are steady. We quote Manilla at 24@25c; jute, 15@17c; hemp 15@17c. Cotton is firm and in fair demand at 42@44c per pound.

COOPERAGE—We have no change whatever to make in our figures and trade is reported dull. We quote iron hoop Bourbon barrels at $2 25; wood hoop (16-hoop) highwine bbls $1 80; oil bbls $2; pork bbls $1 35; lard tierces $1 55; ham tierces $1; bacon hhds $2 25; queensware tierces 75c; flour bbls 50c; half whisky bbls, iron hoop, $1 60; half whisky bbls, wood hoop, $1 25; ten gallon whisky kegs 90c; five gallon whisky kegs 80c.

CANNED GOODS—Very little is doing in canned fruit though a fair demand is noted in oysters and fish. We quote oysters, 1-lb, $1 40@1 60; oysters, 2-lb, $2 50@2 60; oysters, spiced, $4 50@5 25; lobsters, 1-lb, $2 25@2 40; lobsters, 2-lb, $3 50; damsons, 2-lb, $3 50; greencorn, 2-lb, $3 50@4; green peas, $3 50@4; salmon 1-lb, $3 25; peaches, 2-lb, $3 75@4; strawberries, $3 00; strawberries, 3-lb, $4 00; pineapples, $4 50@5; cherries $4@4 50; blackberries, $3; raspberries, $4 50; currants, $3 50; whortleberries, $3; gooseberries, $3; pears, $3 50; plums, $3. Glass—Brandy peaches, $8 00; brandy cherries, $8; tomatoes, 2-pound, $2 25; jellies, $3 65@7 50; preserves, assorted $4@10; Worcestershire sauce, pints and half pints, $5 25@9 75; do imported, $3; catsups, tomato, $1 25@3 50; do walnut, $3 25; pie fruit, assorted, $4; pickles, American, $2 65@3 25; do English, $4 50@6.

DRIED FRUIT—Prices are entirely nominal, and very little is doing. We omit quotations.

EGGS—Are in fair request and receipts are liberal. Sales are made, on arrival, at 15@17c per doz.

FLAXSEED—Receipts are unimportant but prices are steady at $2 15@2 25 per bush.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet and prices weak. A fine article commands 70@75c, while choice desirable lots are held at 75c.

FISH—The market is undergoing no quotable change, and stocks are entirely adequate to meet the demand. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, new, medium	$26 00@27 00
Do No. 1, do do hf bbl	13 50@14 00
Do No. 2, large, bbl	21 50@22 00
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	11 00@12 00
Do No. 2, medium	19 00@20 00
Do No. 2, do half bbl	10 00@11 00
Do No. 3, large	16 00@17 50
Do No. 3, do half bbl	9 00@ 9 50
Do No. 1, kits	3 00@ 3 25
Do No. 2, kits	2 50@ 2 75
Do No. 3, kits, family	2 00@ 2 25
White fish, half bbl	8 50@ 9 00

FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS—We note an advance in lemons, with an active demand. Oranges are nominal. We quote figs, new, 18@19c; currants, Zante, new, 13@15c; raisins, M. R., $3 50; do. new, $3 65; raisins, layer, new, $3 50@3 75; prunes, new, per lb, 18@20c; lemons, per box, $11@12; oranges, per box, $10@11; dates, per lb, 13@14c; citron, 35@38c; Texas pecans, 20@25c; Kentucky pecans, 15@18c; filberts, 17c; walnuts, 18@20c; Brazils, 15c; peanuts, 9@10c; H. S. almonds, 25@30c; almonds, 20@30c.

GINSENG—Is in light receipt and commands 70@75c per lb.

GUNNY-BAGS—The market is quiet and dull. Stocks are light and prices quotably unchanged, at 20@20½c for bales and 22@22½c for reswed.

GRAIN BAGS—The season has arrived for an active demand, and prices are a fraction higher. Stocks are ample. We quote 2-bushel at 40@45c; 2¼-bushel at 54@56c; 3¼-bushel at 63@65c.

HAY—Is quiet, with very light arrivals and a limited demand. We quote:

Timothy, on wharf—	
" choice, per ton	$19@20
" prime "	18@18 50
" common "	15@15 50
" mixed "	12 00
Red Top, per ton	14 00

Advance of $1 to $1 50 per ton from store.

HIDES—The market is steady with fair receipts. The range in the prices of green-salted is wide owing to the difference in the quality. We quote green-salted at 10@11½c; dry salted at 18@20c; dry flint at 20@22c; sheep (wool on) at 40c@$1.

LIME—Is in fair demand, with sales of 42 bbls at $1@1 05 per bbl.

IRON COTTON TIES—Stocks are accumulating, but transactions are of limited importance. We quote at 6¾@7c per lb.

IRON AND STEEL—There is a fair business doing in this department and prices are steady. We quote:

Bar, 1b, S C	4	Steel—	
Bar, 1b C C	5	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers	5	Am'r'n lbs	12@11
Sheet	5 @ 6¾	German	13@14
Boiler	6¾@ 8¾	Plow slabs	10
Nail rod	9 @10	Iron plow w'gs	6¾
Castings	4 @ 5¾	Steel do	11@11¾
Pulleys	8 @ 9	Iron plow slabs	6

LEAD AND SHOT—Prices are unchanged in every respect. We continue to quote: Pig lead 10¾@11c; bar 11@11¾c; patent shot $3 00@3 15; buckshot $3 35@3 40.

LEATHER—Stocks are ample to meet the demand, which is reported fair for the season. We quote:

Oak sole tan	43@45	French calf pr dz	$90@96
Hemlock sole	28@34	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slaughter	34@37	Hog skins	15@16
Harness	40@42	Eng. hog skins	
Skirting	40@47	each	5@12
Kip-skin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per	
Calf city	1 40@1 50	doz	54@60
Bridles per doz	$54@72	Enam'd leather	
Upper per doz	40@54	per foot	24@28

LUMBER—The yards are well supplied, and prices are steady. Southern yellow pine lumber is in fair request, and sells readily at our quotations. We quote rough:

Wh. pine lum, clear 1 inch, per M	$ 70 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	70 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	60 00
do 1¼ and 2 inch	60 00
do Third rate	40 00
Common pine lumber	25 00
Fencing	28 00
Hemlock lumber	15 00@18 00
Poplar	25 00@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	60 00@65 00
do Third rate	42 50
do Common	32 50
Yel. pine, rough, buying at	22 50@25 00
do flooring, dressed	45 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 00
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@ 4 00

POSTS AND LATHS.

Cedar posts, 8 feet long	$ 35
Poplar laths, 4 feet long, sawed	3 00
do do, 4 feet long, cut	2 75

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks are ample to meet the demand, which is moderately active for all the popular Kentucky and Virginia brands. We quote:

Va. extra lbs, in fancy pkgs	$1 05 @1 10
Va. fine bright	95 @1 00
Va. medium bright	70 @ 80
Va. common and mahogany, new	62¾@ 68
Va. fine light-pressed and 10-inch	1 00 @1 05
Va. medium light-pressed	85 @ 90
Va. fancy roll and twist	75 @ 85
Va. pancake and fig	60 @ 80
Ky. fine bright, lbs	80 @ 90
Ky. medium and mahogany	65 @ 75
Ky. and Mo. ½ lbs and 14s, bright	65 @ 75
Ky. and Mo. ½ lbs and 10s, medium	60 @ 65
Ky. black sweet, ½ lbs and long 10s	65 @ 70
Ky. navy, ½ lbs, in caddies	65 @ 70
Ky. navy, ¼ lbs, in buts	62 @ 66

SMOKING.

Gold leaf	$ 90@
Favorite	65@
No name	65@
Such Darling	41@
Fruits and Flowers, in drums	65@ 70
Fruits and Flowers, in squares	75@ 80
Lone Jack	1 40@1 45
Andy Johnson	75@ 80
Big Lick, in 1, ½ and ¼ lb pkgs	75@ 80
Uncle Bob Lee	85@ 90
Brown Dick	75@ 80

NAILS—Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote 10d at $4 50@4 75, 8d at $4 75@5, 6d at $5@5 25, 4d at $5 35@5 60. Horse-shoe nails—Putnam 25@35c, Russell 23@33, Foster 18@25c, pressed 25@32¾c, city-made 35@40c.

OFFAL—Prices are steady, and considerable activity has been reported during the week.

OILS—A fair demand is reported, and prices have undergone but little change. We quote coal oil steady at 30@35c; linseed oil $1 08@1 16; benzine at 18@20c; No. 1 lard oil $1 35@1 40, No. 2 at $1 25; pure at $1 40@1 55; lubricating oil at 50@65c.

PEANUTS—Are steady, and a prime article commands 9¾@10c per pound.

PIG IRON—We note fair receipts, and prices are steady.

PEACHES—We note sales of 20 barrels ripe peaches at $1 25@2 per bushel.

POTATOES—New potatoes are declining. We note sale to-day of 15 barrels at $2 75 per barrel. Old are nominal, with light sales for seed.

RICE—The market is well supplied, and we note sales of Carolina at 9½@10c, and Louisiana at 9@9½c per lb.

SOAP—Prices are steady. We quote German No. 1 at 9c, No. 2 at 8½c, rosin at 6½c, and palm at 7@7½c.

SALT—There is a fair demand and stocks are ample. Prices are unchanged. We quote Kanawha and Ohio river at $2 30@2 60 per bbl for 7-bush bbls, $2 25@2 45 for 280-lb bbls, 40@45c per bush; dairy salt at $3 00@3 50 per bbl.

STRAW—Is in light request; sales are made at $12 00 per ton on arrival, and $13 00@14 00 from store.

STARCH—Prices are steady, with a fair demand, and sales are made at 6@7c.

SPIRITS—Prices are unchanged in every respect. We quote cologne spirits, $1 10@1 25; pure spirits, proof, $1 08@1 15; foreign Scotch and Irish whiskies $6@8.

GINS—Old Tom gin, $1 25@1 35; Voriot's Scheidam Schnapps, $1 25@1 35; Columbia, $1 50@1 75; foreign gins, $1 50@6.

BRANDIES—Domestic, $1 50@[illegible]; peach brandy, $4 50@6; apple brandy, $3 50@5; Catawba brandy, [illegible]; blackberry brandy, $1 25@2 25; raspberry brandy, $1 50@[illegible]; brandy schnapps, per case, $8 50; cognac brandies, $7 50@15.

RUMS—St. Croix rum, $2@3 50; New England rum, $2@4; foreign rums, $4 50@8.

WINES—Port wine, $2@2 50; sherry wine, $2@2 50; ginger wine, $1 45; blackberry wine, $1 75@2 50; raspberry wine, $1 75@2 50; claret wine, $4 50@12 per case.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Prices are quotably unchanged, and dealers are paying quotations. We quote tallow at 10@10½c; grease at 9@11c, according to quality.

WOOL—Receipts are cutting off, and transactions are less important; prices, however, are steady. We quote unwashed clothing at 31@33c; unwashed combing at 35@40c; tub-washed at 48@50c.

WOODEN WARE—The market is well supplied, and prices are steady. We quote No. 1 tub, dozen, at $11@12 50; No. 2 do, $10@11; No. 3 do, $8 50@10; buckets, painted, $2 30@2 50; cedar, iron-bound, $6@7; brass-bound, $8@12; churns, No. 1, $11; do No. 2, $10; do No. 3, $9; assorted $10.

WINDOW GLASS—Is unchanged in every respect. The following are the card rates, from which a discount of 50@55 per cent is made to the trade:

6x8 and 8x10	$6 50	20x30 and 24x30	$12 00
8x14 and 10x10	7 00	24x30 and 24x32	13 00
10x14 and 12x18	8 00	25x36 and 30x44	15 00
13x18 and 16x24	8 50	20x45 and 32x44	18 00
12x22 and 18x30	10 00		

WHISKY—The market for highwines is quiet at prices here recorded. We note sales to-day of 15 bbls at 92c, tax paid. Raw is steady at 95c, tax paid. We quote rectified at $1@1 25, one-year-old copper at $2@2 25, new at $1 20@1 40. Rectified $1@1 25.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—The local demand is usually active, and prices, though weak, are quotably unchanged. Advices in regard to the wheat crop is influencing lower figures, which will doubtless begin at an early day. Sales to-day of assorted grades amount to 480 bbls, and we continue to quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 25
Superfine	4 25@4 75
Extra	4 75@5 25
Extra family	5 25@5 75
A No. 1	6 50@7 00
Fancy	7 75@8 50
Rye Flour	7 00@7 25

CORN—Is in good demand and larger supply. We note sales to-day of 350 bushels ear from store at 75c, 300 bushels shelled at depot, sacks included, at 85c. We quote shelled in bulk on arrival at 65@68c; from store at 72@75c, and 85c, sacks included. Ear corn is quoted at 63@68c on arrival, and 73@75c from store.

WHEAT—Transactions in new crop are not of sufficient magnitude to indicate with any degree of satisfaction the price which operators will be disposed to pay when the crop is ready for market; some light sales of old wheat are reported. We continue to quote on arrival at $1 15@1 25, and $1 30@1 35 from store.

OATS—The market is steady. We quote on arrival at 65@68c, and 75c, sacks included, from store.

RYE—Prices are unchanged. We quote at $1 15 on arrival, and $1 25@1 30 from store.

MALT—Is in fair request, with moderate sales of No. 1 spring at $2 10. We quote:

Malt, No. 1, fall	2 30@2 35
" No. 1, spring	2 00@2 10
" No. 2	1 90@1 95
Canada, at	2 20@2 25
Rye malt	1 30@1 40
Corn malt	1 00@1 10
Oat malt	1 10@1 20

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market during the week has been, in point of activity and firmness, fully up to the expectation of factors and buyers, and lugs and low leaf are reported gaining strength. We reproduce our quotations, with the remark that for all desirable qualities outside figures are obtained:

Clarksville and Western District.		Light.	Heavy.
Common, planters,	lugs	$6 50@7 00	$6 75@7 50
Good	" lugs	7 00@7 75	7 50@8 50
Common	" leaf	8 00@9 00	8 50@9 50
Medium	" leaf	9 00@10 00	9 50@10 50
Good	" leaf	10 50@11 50	11 00@12 50
Fine	" leaf	12 00@13 00	13 00@14 00
Choice	" leaf	14 00@15 00	15 00@16 00

CUTTING LEAF.

Common lugs	$ 8 00@ 9 00
Good "	9 00@10 00
Common and medium coloring leaf	11 00@16 50
Good and fine coloring leaf	18 00@22 00
Choice colory leaf	24 00@27 00

SALES—The sales to-day at the six auction warehouses amounted to 154 hhds with rejection of bids on 38 hhds.

The Pickett House sold 20 hhds, at $2 50 for trash to $21 50 for Owen county cutting.

The Farmers' House sold 18 hhds at $6 90 for lugs to $13 50 for medium cutting.

The Ninth Street House sold 26 hhds at $6 60 for lugs to $15 50 for cutting leaf.

The Boone House sold 25 hhds at $7 for lugs to $9 50 for leaf.

The Louisville House sold 59 hhds at $8 for common lugs to $10 for leaf.

The Planters' House sold 8 hhds at $8 60 for lugs to $20 for Owen county cutting leaf.

RANGE OF SALES—1 hhd at $21 50, 1 at $15 50, 1 at $14 75, 2 at $13 50, [illegible]

KENTON WAREHOUSE WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

The leaf tobacco market during the past week has fairly maintained the activity which has characterized it during the entire month of June, and the prices obtained have very generally given satisfaction. Receipts have not been so heavy as they were a week or two since, which would indicate that in many localities the bulk of the crop has been marketed. This is unquestionably the case as regards the Owen county, Kentucky, region and West Virginia, from which sections there is very little more to come. The Mason county, Kentucky, district has yet on hand the most of her better sorts, having marketed only her low grades of leaf, lugs and trash, which kinds are pretty well in.

The sales for the week ending July 3d were 290 hhds, at prices ranging as follows:

[illegible] hhds Mason and Bracken counties—[illegible]

[illegible] hhds Owen county—[illegible]

[illegible] hhds West Virginia—6 at $10@12, 13 at $8@9, 14 at $6@7.

14 hhds Eva—1 at $20, 2 at $18, 5 at $11@12, [illegible]

13 hhds Harrison county—3 at $17, 2 at $11@12, 4 at $8@10, 4 at $7, 1 at $5.

7 hhds Robinson county—3 at $9@9, 4 at $8@7.

J. T. SULLIVAN & CO.

Louisville Grocery Market.

SUGARS—Transactions in N. O. sugars reported during the past week indicate a quiet market, the sales being chiefly to supply country orders, and we quote:

Choice	14¾@15¾
Prime	14¾@15
Fully fair	13¾@14¾
Fair	13 @13¾
Common	11¾@12¾

REFINED—The market closes quiet but steady. We continue to quote:

Hard standard	16¾@17¾
A's	16 @16¾
B's	15¾@16¾
Extra C	15¾@16¾
Circle C	15 @15
Yellow	14 @15

ISLAND SUGARS—White Havana and Porto Rico are in fair request, and prices are unchanged. We quote white Havana at 14¾@15¾c; Porto Rico at 14@15c.

DEMARARA—Is in fair supply and lighter sales are made.

COFFEE—The market is undergoing but slight change. The demand during the past week has been for small lots. Stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. We quote:

Coffee, Rio, choice	25¾@26
" prime	24 @25
" fair	21 @22
" common	20 @21
Java	34 @38
Laguayra	25¾@26

MOLASSES—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses and prices are unchanged. We quote New Orleans molasses at 75@85c. Golden sirups and silver drops range from 75c to $1 25, according to quality and package. Common sirups at 50@70c per gallon.

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

We have no change to note in prices, and business is quiet. A moderate demand for seasonable goods is all that is reported, of which there is good stocks. We quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Appleton A ... 16¾
G't Western ... 16¾
Anchor ... 16¾
Penn Mills ... 16¾
Laurel Hill ... 16¾
Macon ... 16¾
Tallassa ... 16¾
Kennedale ... 16¾
Osnaburgs, 7-8 ... 18@20
Pepperell E, fine ... 16
do R ... 15
do O ... 14
do N ... 13

BLEACHED.
Blackstone ... 16¾
Hope ... 15¾
Langdon, 36 inch ... 15¾
do 32 inch ... 15
Lonsdale ... 19
Wamsutta ... 23
N. Y. Mills ... 27¾
Pepperell 6-4 ... 35
do 7-4 ... 40¾
do 8-4 ... 53
do 9-4 ... 60
do 10-4 ...
do 11-4 ...

TICKINGS.
Conestoga, m'd ... 26
do extra ... 31
Everett ... 25
Falls City ... 27¾
do A ... 31
do AA ... 33
do AAA ... 40
Minnehaha ... 37¾

STRIPES.
Amoskeag ... 25
Albany ... 12
American ... 18

BROWN DRILLS.
Pepperell ... 18
Stark ... 18
Winthrop ... 16@17

DENIMS.
Ogden A brown ... 20
Albany blue ... 15
Amoskeag ... 28¾

GINGHAMS.
Glasgow ... 17¾
Hartford ... 17¾
Lancaster ... 17¾
Scotch ... 27¾@30

CANTON FLANNEL.
Hamilton brown ... 20@25

Amoskeag ... 22¾

PRINTED CHALLIES.
Manchester ... 21
Imperial ... 21

PAPER CAMBRICS.
English ... 12¾@13
Portland ... 10

DRESS GOODS.
Leno Checks ... 30@37¾
Grenadines ... 35@50
Mozambiques ... 25@30
Crape Morets ... 37¾@75
Printed lawns ... 30@45
Solid colors ... 35@45

PRINTS.
Allens ... 12¾
Amoskeag ... 12¾
Cocheco ... 14
Dunnels A ... 13
Lon. mourning ... 12¾
Merrimac D ... 13
Pacific ... 13
Spragues frocks ... 12¾
Victory ... 10¾
Bedford ... 9
American ... 12¾
Arnolds ... 10@11
Dunnels ... 12¾
Hamilton ... 13¾
Lancaster ... 12¾
Merrimac W ... 15
Richmonds ... 12¾
Spragues fancy ... 12¾
Wamsutta ... 9¾

CORSET JEANS.
Bates ... 14
Pepperell ... 19
Amoskeag ... 15@17
do satin ... 19

SPOOL COTTON.
Clark's 6-cord ... 90
do enameled ... 60
Stafford Bros ... 50
Brooks ... 1 00
Green & Daniels ... 50
Stewart's ... 50
J. & P. Coats ... 90
Hadley ... 80
Willimantic, 6 cl. ... 90
do enameled ... 60
Orr & McNaught ... 1 00

WORSTED BRAIDS.
Common colors ... 30
High colors, No 53 ... 50

JEANS.
Kentucky ... 20@40
Eastern ... 20@35

Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

The market during the past week has shown a good degree of activity, and prices have advanced. We note sales to-day of 447 pieces 2-lb hemp bagging at 22@23c, the market closing strong. We note sales of 100 coils machine rope at 8½c, and 40 half coils do at 8¾c. We quote bagging as follows:

Ky. Pr., 2-lb	22@22¾
M. & M., 2-lb	22@23
Banks, 2-lb	22
Bluegrass, 2-lb	22¾
Landanum, 2-lb	22¾
Hem leaf, power loom	24¾
J. H. flax, power loom	23
W. A. R. flax, power loom	21¾
John T. Douglass, 2¾-lb	23¾
do 2¼-lb	21
H. I. Todd, 1¾-lb	16
Hamilton, 1¾-lb	16
Bruce, 1¾-lb	16

ROPE—Machine rope is steady at 8@8¾c for coils, and 8¾@8¾c for half coils.

Louisville Provision Market.

The provision market closes quiet. The demand during the past week, though about as active as was anticipated, has not been active. Prices have receded slightly, and holders are not as sanguine as they were in regard to a high range of quotations.

MESS PORK—We have no sales to report to-day, but quote the market at $32 75@33. Rump is in light supply at $28 50@29.

BACON—We note sales to-day of 31 casks clear rib sides at 17¾@18c; 12 casks shoulders at 14¾c, and 11 casks clear sides at 18¾c.

HAMS—Are steady, and we note sales of 40 tierces fancy sugar-cured at 20c; plain hams are held at 18¾c.

LARD—Is in moderate request, with light sales of prime tierce at 19¾c; keg lard is held at 21@21¾c.

Louisville Drug Market.

We note a light change in a few descriptions of goods, with the exception of which the drug market is unchanged. We quote:

Alum	$ 5¾@ 6¾
Calomel, lb	1 00 @1 10
Camphor, lb	1 05 @1 10
Cochineal, lb	1 40 @1 50
Chloroform, lb	1 40 @1 60
Copperas, bbls, lb	2¾@ 3
Copperas, kegs, lb	3¾@
Cream Tartar, pure	48 @ 50
Gum Opium, lb	15 25 @15 50
Indigo, lb	1 60 @1 75
Licorice, Calab. lb	45 @ 48
Magnesia, carb., 2 oz. lb (Jennings)	45 @ 50
Morphine, P. & W., oz	10 50 @10 75
Madder, lb	21 @ 22
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	3 25 @
Oil, sweet, gal	1 35 @1 50
Oil, Olive, gal	2 25 @3 50
Oil, sperm, gallon	3 00 @3 25
Oil, tanners', gallon	1 25 @1 30
Oil, bergamot, pound	6 75 @7 50
Oil, cassia, pound	4 25 @4 50
Oil, lemon, pound	4 00 @4 75
Quinine, P. & W., ounce	2 40 @2 45
Rosin, bbl	4 00 @6 50
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	6¾@ 7¾
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	6¾@ 7
Soda, sal, pound	4¾@ 5
Soda, ash, pound	4¾@ 6
Salts, epsom, pound	5¾@
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	80 @ 85
Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross	15 50 @16 00
Snuff, Garrett's bottles, dozen	4 25 @4 50
Sulphur, roll, pound	6¾@
Saltpeter, commercial, pound	9 @ 10¾
Saltpeter, pure, pound	14 @ 16
Turpentine, bbls, gallon	58 @ 55
Turpentine, cans, gallon	65 @ 70
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	4¾@
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	5 @ 5¾

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—GEO. BIRCH, PROPRIETOR.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 2, 1869.

CATTLE—There has been a dull week passed for drovers. Cattle have gone off slow and drovers did not realize as much as they expected by near 50c on the 100 pounds for butchers' cattle, while shipping cattle have held their own from last quotations, and going off tolerable brisk. We quote cattle, for inferior and rough, at 3@5¾c; common to good at 4@4¾c; and for the best 4¾@5¾c. Extra No. 1 butcher cattle might be sold for 6c. Shipping cattle are selling at 5@6¾c, with but few left over unsold.

HOGS—The market for hogs has been dull during the week, and they have not gone off this week as briskly as the week previous. Shippers and butchers seemed backward in taking hold till at the close of the week, when there seemed to be a new life existing in the market, and hogs seemed to advance somewhat in price. We quote hogs at from 7¾@8¾c for thin and half-fat; and for well-fatted, heavy hogs 8¾@9c; some few bunches of extra hogs at 9¾c. But few left over unsold.

SHEEP—There is but little doing in this kind of stock, and drovers have lost money that have had them on the market this week. Eastern markets being unfavorable, has caused a decline here. We quote sheep at $1 50@2 75 per head, and by the pound 3@4c. Lambs $1 50@3 00 per head.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK—Cattle, 354; hogs, 700; sheep, 326. Total, 1,379.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—H. F. VISSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle during the latter part of the week has hardly been sufficient to meet the demand for home consumption, and the market ruled firm at former prices. The receipts to-day foot up 72 head, and they are held over for next week's market. Sales range at from 3¾@5¾c for common, 4@4¾c for fair, 5@5¾c for good, and 5¾@6¾c for best grades of butchers' stuff. The demand for shipping cattle has been good, and are selling at from 6@7c.

HOGS—There has hardly been any change in the market since our last report. The supply is about equal to the demand, which has been light. Sales range at from 8¾ to 9c for the best quality, and 7¾ to 8¾c for ordinary and fair stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply is in excess of the demand, and prices have declined fully 25c per head. We quote good and choice from 3¾ to 3¾c; common and fair from $1 50 to $2 50 per head. Good and choice lambs sell from $2 50 to $3 25 per head.

Sales during the past week—Cattle, 488 head; hogs, 382 head; sheep and lambs, 698 head.

SHELBY HOUSE STOCK-YARD—DOWNING & BELL, PROPRIETORS.

We are at a loss in making up our report for the past week, owing to the extreme dullness that has marked the transactions in almost every kind of live stock. Drovers have found it difficult to sell their stock so as to realize a profit, and most all of them have held a few over unsold, but none have so far met with a loss. The butchers and speculators have bought sparingly, looking to a further decline in prices, while drovers have been firm in their prices, and these two causes have produced a dull, dragging market. We anticipate a more favorable market the coming week, as farmers are making inquiry for stock to feed, and the news from the Eastern and Western markets is more favorable than last week.

CATTLE—The arrivals of good grades have been only moderate, while the receipts of common and rough have been large, and this class of stock is what has been left unsold, which amounts to 54 head. Heavy shipping steers are in demand and find ready sale—the market not equal to the demand. Prices range from $6@7 per cwt gross; oxen $5@6, common and rough $2 50@3 50, fair to good $4@5, and extra $5 50@6 25 to butchers. A lot of very fat cows and heifers were sold at $7 50@8 25—these were extra fat and smooth. Cows and calves are in request at from $20 to $60, owing to quality.

HOGS—The arrivals have been large and the demand good. Prices range from $7 75@8 50 to shippers, and a few heavy hogs have been sold for $9 10 to same parties. They weighed 270 lbs. Butchers are paying a shade above these figures.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The arrivals fair and demand light for common grades. Good lambs are in demand. Prices range from $1 30 to $2 for common, good $2 50 to $3, and extra heavy from $3 50 to $4 per head. But few remain unsold.

Total receipts of live stock during the past week: Cattle 510, hogs 483, sheep and lambs 743 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 3—P. M.

Money was firm in the morning, but grew easier in the afternoon, closing at 7 per cent currency. The disbursements of the Treasury partially relieved the market.

Sterling dull.

Gold lower, opening at 137, declining to 136¾, and closing at 137.

Governments firm, closing higher. It is reported that the Treasury will buy more bonds next week, but this lacks confirmation. Prices closed as follows:

Coupons '81	117¾@	Coupons '65	118¾@118¾
" '62	121¾@	Coupons '68	116¾@
" '64	117¾@	Ten-forties	108¾@
" '65	118¾@	Pacifics	[illegible]
new	116¾@116¾		

State bonds dull. The prices were:

Old Tenn	61¾@	Old N. Carolina	59¾@
New do	60¾@	New N. Carolina	49¾@
Old Virginia	57 @	Missouri	88 @
New Virginia	61 @		

Stocks were dull but firm. There was very little business after the first board, the principal interest being in New York Central, Michigan Southern, Pittsburg and Northwestern. Express shares heavy. An unfounded rumor caused a decline in Wells & Fargo of 3 per cent.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	60¾@	Erie	29¾@
Cumberland	[illegible]	Do preferred	51 @
West'n U Tel ex'd	38¾@	Michigan Cent'l	[illegible]
Quicksilver	16¾@	Michigan S.	109¾@
Mariposa	[illegible]	Illinois Cent'l	144 @
Do preferred	[illegible]	Pittsburg	108¾@
Pacific Mail	81 @	Northwestern	82¾@
Adams ex	[illegible]	Do preferred	96¾@
Wells & Fargo	[illegible]	Rock Island	118¾@
Amer. Ex	41 @	St. Paul	[illegible]
U. S.	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Merch'ts U Ex	16 @	To. & Wabash	74¾@
N. Y. Cent	195¾@	Do preferred	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	Ft. Wayne	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Reading	98¾@	Do. preferred	58 @

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$268,308,471
do decrease	3,098,161
Specie	19,120,307
do increase	[illegible]
Circulation	34,219,973
do	3,125
Deposits	177,302,216
do decrease	1,343,228
Legal-tenders	47,277,283
do decrease	1,421,656
Receipts at the Sub Treasury to-day	$1,442,316
Payments	3,391,347
Sub-treasury balance	90,046,483

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	$1,182,777
General merchandise	3,679,682

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 3—P. M.

ASHES—Pots at $7 37@7 62; pearls dull and nominal.

COTTON—Quiet and firm; sales 800 bales at 34¾c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts, 12,483 bbls; market quiet and without change; sales 5,100 bbls at $4 90@5 35 for superfine State and Western; $5 75@6 25 for extra State; $5 70@6 75 for good to choice white wheat extra; $6 00@6 30 for common to choice round-hoop Ohio; $6 75@7 50 for common to fair extra St. Louis; $7 50 for good to choice do, closing heavy at 5@10c lower. Southern flour quiet and steady. California flour quiet; sales 150 bbls at $6 25@8 50. Oregon flour dull at $6 25@7 25. Rye flour in fair request; sales 300 bbls at $4 90@6 25.

CORNMEAL—Quiet.

WHISKY—Firmer; sales 250 bbls Western at $1 for free.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat 129,584 bush; market heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 123,000 bush at $1 45@1 46 for No 2 spring. Rye quiet and nominal. Barley and barley malt dull and nominal. Receipts of corn 84,597 bush; market opened firmer and closed quiet; sales 56,000 bush at 84@88c for new mixed Western via canal, and 85@86c for do via railroad; 90c for kiln-dried. Receipts of oats 81,870 bush; market quiet and easier; sales 49,000 bush at 78c for Western afloat.

OILS—Linseed dull at $1@1 10.

PETROLEUM—16c for crude, and 31¾c for refined.

HOPS—Quiet at 8@15c.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole in moderate request at 30@32c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light and middle weights.

WOOL—Quiet; sales 2,600 lbs at 46@55c for domestic fleece; 42@44c for scoured; 40@45c for pulled, and 21¾@25c for California; 38@63c for pickoks.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firmer; sales 325 bbls at $33 50 for new mess, closing at $33 50@33 75; $31 75 for old; $26 50@27 for prime; $28 25@28 50 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales 100 bbls new plain mess at $13@16; new extra mess nominal; [illegible]. Beef hams quiet at $25@30. Cut meats heavy. Middles quiet; sales 50 bxs long cut hams on private terms. Lard heavy and lower; sales 380 tcs at 18¾@19¾c for steam, and 19@20c for kettle rendered; also 500 tcs steam, buyer August, at 19¾c; 250 tcs do, seller July, at 19c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 12@30c for Ohio, and 25@38c for State.

CHEESE—Dull at 12@16c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool firmer; shipments of 70,000 bush wheat at 8¾d.

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Market steady with a fair demand for export and speculation.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer, with a moderate export demand at $1 46 for No 2, and $1 51 for No 1 spring. Rye quiet and nominal. Oats steady at 78@79c for Western afloat. Corn firmer at 80@85c for good to prime sound mixed Western via canal and railroad.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $33 25. Beef quiet at former prices. Cut meats and bacon quiet and without decided change. Lard dull at 18@20c for prime steam.

EGGS—Dull at 29c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 3.

Market very dull yet steady and firm for all staple styles of cottons. Heavy brown sheetings of best Eastern makes bring 16¾@17c; Stark 16c; Augusta A 15¾c. Printing cloths 6¾c square 8c. Prints irregular; Amoskeag range at 10¾@12¾c, the inside rate being for poor old styles. Other standard makes of fancy brands are selling from 12c to 14¾c, the latter being an extreme obtainable only for fresh styles. Ellerton brown canton flannels sell at 31c for 11, 27c for N, 25c for O, 21c for P, 17¾c for T, 42c for bleached W 11, 36c for No 2, and 36c for O.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, July 3—P. M.

Market generally heavy and but little done, in anticipation of large receipts between now and Tuesday.

TOBACCO—Unsettled but not quotably changed.

COTTON—None offering; middling would bring 33@34c.

HEMP—Dull and unchanged.

FLOUR—Active for superfine and extra; other grades very quiet; superfine sold at $4 50@4 75; double extra $5 25@5 65; choice triple extra $7@7 50; fancy $8 25@8 50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged; common to choice No 2 and 1 at sold at $1 17@1 31 for strictly prime; new red $1 50; choice white $1 40. Corn, buyers held off and prices closed easier; mixed sold at 80c; yellow at 82c; fair to choice white 88@94c. Oats heavy and weak at 66@67¾c; white 72@76c. Rye small sales at $1@1 05.

WHISKY—95c.

GROCERIES—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork lower at $32 75@33 25 and extra heavy at $33 50. Bacon easy at 13¾@14c for shoulders, 18¾c for heavy clear rib sides. Lard nominal at 19c.

CATTLE—Steady at 3@5¾c for inferior to prime; 6¾@7 for choice.

HOGS—In small supply and active at 8@9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,800 bbls; wheat, 3,800 bush; corn, 3,400 bush; oats, 4,900 bush; rye, 750 bush; hogs, 450 head.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 3—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern less firm at par and 1-10 discount buying, and 1-10 premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet at $5 00@5 75 for spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and 1@2¾c lower; sales No 1 at $1 28@1 29¾; No 2 at $1 23@1 25¾, closing at $1 23¾@1 23¾; this afternoon quiet and firm at $1 23¾@1 23¾ for No 2, seller July. Corn quiet, easier and ¼@¾c lower; No 1 71@72c; rejected 61@62c; no grade 50@60c, closing steady at 71¾c for No 2; unchanged this afternoon. Oats active 1@1¾c higher; sales No 2 at 63¾@65¾c; rejected at 58@60c, at the close 65¾c bid for No 2. Rye quiet and steady; sales No 1 at $1 05, and No 2 at $1 00@1 01, closing at $1 05 for No 1. Barley inactive and nominal.

HIGHWINES—Neglected and nominal at 94@95c.

GROCERIES—New Orleans molasses, 95c@$1. Sugar, 13¾@14¾c for fair to choice.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork nominal at $33. Lard 19¾@20c. Shoulders firmer at 13¾@13¾c.

CATTLE—Quiet and steady at $4 25@4 75 for fair to good Texas steers, $4 50 for fair to medium, $7@7 37½ for good smooth shipping steers.

HOGS—Fairly active at $8 25@8 40 for common, $8 50@8 75 for fair to medium, and $9@9 25 for good to choice.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours—5,000 bbls flour, 54,287 bush wheat, 53,140 bush corn, 23,554 bush oats, 6,184 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—7,209 bbls flour, 65,861 bush wheat, 175,612 bush corn, 3,605 bush oats, 688 bush barley, 291.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, July 3—P. M.

FLOUR—Is quiet but prices are unchanged; superfine $4 75@5 00; extra $5 65@6 40, and family $6 55@6 85.

GRAIN—Wheat is held more firmly; red winter $1 30 for No 2, and $1 25 for No 1. Corn is scarce and in demand at 71@73c for mixed, and 75c for white. Oats are steady at 66@68c for mixed. Rye is held higher, but $1 10 is all that can be realized for No 1. Barley is nominal.

WHISKY—Sold at 92c.

COTTON—Firm at 30c [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm but quiet [illegible]. Bulk meats dull at 13¾c for shoulders, 15¾c for rib sides, 16¾c for clear rib and 16¾c for clear sides. Lard sold at 19c for city, but it is not easy to buy at this price.

MONEY—Market stringent.

EXCHANGE—Dull at par selling, and 1-10 discount buying.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3—P. M.

COTTON—Stiffer; middling 34@35c. Sales 154 bales; receipts 14 bales.

GOLD—137¾.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 151¾. New York sight drafts ¼ premium.

FLOUR—Superfine [illegible]; double extra $5 65@5 75; triple extra $6 25.

GRAIN—Corn [illegible]; oats 73@75c.

BRAN—$1 02¾@1 05.

HAY—$26@27.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $34 75. Bacon retailing; shoulders 14¾c, clear rib sides 18¾c and clear sides 19¾c. Lard, tierce 19¾@20¾c; keg 22c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, none here in first hands; common 9¾@10c; prime 13c. Molasses nominal; fermenting prime 80c.

WHISKY—97c@$1.

COFFEE—Fair 14¾@15¾c.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, July 3.

COTTON—Quiet and firm at 33¾@34c; receipts 36 bales; exports 124 bales.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, new $1 10@1 50. Corn 90@92c. Oats 65@68c.

HAY—$24@25.

BRAN—$20@22.

PROVISIONS—Pork $34 50. Lard 20@21c. Bacon weak; shoulders 14¾c, sides 18¾c.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, July 3—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; new red $1 75@1 80; do white $1 80@1 85. Corn dull; prime white 95@96c; yellow 92c. Oats firm at 70c for light.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $34. Bacon firm; rib sides 19c, clear sides 19¾@19¾c, shoulders 15c, and hams 23c. Lard quiet at 20c.

WHISKY—[illegible]

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, July 3.

COTTON—Quiet; low middling 31c; good ordinary 30c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, July 3—P. M.

5-20 bonds easier at 81¾. Erie 19¾; Illinois Central 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 3—P. M.

COTTON—Active; middling uplands 12¾d. Sales 15,000 bales.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

FLOUR—In fair demand; sales 2,000 bbls northwestern extra family at $6 25@6 75; Ohio and Indiana $6 75@7 75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales 3,000 bush red at $1 43@1 47; amber at $1 50; white at $1 60@1 70. Rye firm at $1 35. Corn in limited demand; sales 8,000 bush yellow at 95c; high mixed 90@92c; mixed Western 86@87c. Oats steady; Western 76c.

GROCERIES—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined 31¾c, and crude 22c.

WHISKY—Dull at 96c@$1.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

W. B. CHELF, Democratic candidate for the senate, will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

Munfordville, July 5, 1869.
Hodgenville, July 10, 1869.
Bird's Precinct, Larue county, July 12, 1869.
Buffalo, Larue county, July 13, 1869.
Hammondsville, Hart county, July 15, 1869.
Caverna, or Horse Cave, Hart county, July 17, '69.
Osceola, Green county, July 24, 1869.
Mrs. Despain's, Green county, July 31, 1869.
jy3 d&wtd

EVERY FAMILY WANTS A GOOD WASHING MACHINE.

IT is a FACT, which can be vouched for by hundreds of Families in Louisville, that by using the

HOME WASHER

From $100 to $300 per year can be saved in wear of Clothing and three-fourths of the time in Washing. Machines and Wringers on exhibition and for sale at 135 Jefferson street, opposite Masonic Temple. Agents wanted. jel Th&Sa&w3m

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,
(SIX MILES SOUTH OF FRANKFORT.)
COL. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent,
ASSISTED BY AN ABLE FACULTY.

THE 28th academical year of this institute will begin on Monday, September 6, 1869.

TERMS—Three hundred and fifty dollars ($350) per academical year of 40 weeks.

For special information, address Colonel R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent, Farmdale, Franklin county, Ky. jel3 d&w3m

Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company.

THIS company is organized for the purpose of introducing pneumatic gas into private residences, public and private institutions both in this city and throughout the interior of the State. All orders for gas works, or letters of inquiry, will be promptly attended to by addressing the company. Office, No. 206 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ It is said that the proprietors of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS rent no less than nine pews from the different denominations in New York city for all those of their employees who will occupy them regularly, free of charge. This is certainly praiseworthy, and it is to be hoped that others, who employ a large number of people, will follow the example. The above fact, accompanied with the belief that a firm, who would look so closely after the morals and welfare of their employees, would not undertake to impose upon the public, has induced us to give the PLANTATION BITTERS a trial, and, having found them to be all that is represented, we cordially recommend them as a tonic of rare merit.—[Observer, July 1st.

Magnolia Water.

Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price. je29 eod&w1

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer.

Death to the Living! Long live the Killers! Sold by dealers everywhere. je29 eod1m&w4

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. ja10 d&Th&weowly

☞ The purest and sweetest Cod-liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod-liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., of New York. Sold by all druggists. ja16 d&wa&weowly

☞ The best and original tonic of iron, phosphorus, and calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-phosphated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, and the calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. ja12 d&wTh&weowly

☞ Beautiful woman, if you would be beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a pure blooming complexion and restores youthful beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.

It removes redness, blotches and pimples, cures tan, sunburn and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty.

The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth and pearly, the eye bright and clear, the cheek glow with the bloom of youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the countenance. No lady need complain of her complexion when 75 cents will purchase this delightful article.

The best thing to dress the hair with is Lyon's Kathairon. je11 eod&w1m

MARRIED.

GAMBLE—GRAHAM—On Thursday evening, July 1st, at the Chestnut-street Presbyterian Church, Mr. WILL. C. GAMBLE, of Missouri, to Miss MOLLIE C. GRAHAM, eldest daughter of John Graham, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

HEGAN—In Shelbyville, Ky., July 2, at 3 o'clock A. M., EUGENE MOORE, son of S. W. and S. E. Hegan, aged 10 months and 15 days.

LAMPPIN—On July 1, 1869, Mrs. MARTHA LAMPPIN, aged 30 years.

LOWRY—In this city, at the residence of Mrs. M. W. Jacobs, June 30, 1869, HELM P., infant son of the late Helm B. and Luella L. Lowry, aged 4 months and 21 days.

AUGUST ELECTION.

LEGISLATURE.

HARDIN COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce Maj. THOS. H. HAYS as a candidate for the Legislature in Hardin county. a27 d&w7

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS,
Barnum, Starbird & Post,
PROPRIETORS.

WE offer to the trade, of our own manufacture, a full line of

STANDARD
CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL
PREPARATIONS!

Including Solid, Fluid, and Flavoring Extracts, Solutions, Sirups, Elixirs, Resinoids, Ethereal and Essential Oils, Fruit Sirups of all kinds for Soda Fountains.

Pure Chloroform,
Pure Sweet Spirits Nitre,
Scaled Preparations,
Ethers, &c., &c.,

All of which are prepared from pure materials, and in strict conformity with the requirements of the highest known standards. When officinal, the requirements of the U. S. Pharmacopœia are strictly followed.

We manufacture, also, and keep in stock a large assortment of

Barnum's Celebrated Perfumery!

Including Extracts for the Handkerchief, Toilet Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Fine Soaps, Shaving Creams, Dentifrices, &c.

These articles are made with great care, put up in handsome styles, entirely free from any deleterious substance whatever, and are intended to compete, both in quality and prices, with the best imported goods.

Quality Guaranteed
Prices Low. Terms Cash.
☞ Price Lists sent on application.

BARNUM, STARBIRD & POST.
Laboratory, 27, 29 and 29½ Fifth St.,
je27 Sa,W&F&wlm LOUISVILLE, KY.

Reapers and Mowers,
Threshers and Separators,
Manufactured by Russell & Co.
JOHN DUFFY & CO., Agents.

TURNIP SEED.

A FULL supply New Crop just saved and in store.
JOHN DUFFY & CO.,
je29 d12&w2 No. 121 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

DR. HUNTER

CONTINUES to treat all private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally prostration of the vital power, can be fully restored to health. Persons afflicted with this or any other delicate, intricate, or long standing constitutional complaint, should give the Doctor a trial. He never fails.

The Doctor publishes a medical circular that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had free at office, or by mail for one stamp. It gives a clear delineation of all the diseases and conditions resulting from the infringement of the moral laws, excesses, indulgences, exposures, and imprudences in married or single life. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own Laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlet at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Office No. 183 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. je19 d&w3dp

HARRISON & GATHRIGHT

Main St., Louisville,
DEALERS IN
Saddles, Harness, and Saddlery Hardware.

We call the special attention of the trade to GATHRIGHT'S PATENT MORGAN SIDE TREE AND SADDLE.

Warranted superior in every respect. For sale by ALL FIRST-CLASS Saddlers. je19 dSW&weowly

WANTED—A PROFESSORSHIP—Prof. Will Wallace Harney, late of Kentucky State Normal School, and first Principal of the Louisville High School, desiring to resume his former profession, gives notice that he will accept a Professorship of Languages (ancient or modern) in any Western or Southern college of good reputation and standing. Reference to the Board of Trustees and Faculty of Kentucky State University at Lexington, Ky., the Louisville High School, and gentlemen of education and learning in Kentucky and the South generally. Address WILL WALLACE HARNEY, No. 11 Center street, Louisville, Ky. je30 d3w&w3

FOR SALE—MILLS—A first-class Steam Flouring Mill, two run of buhrs, with Circular Saw Mill connected, both in good running order, with six acres of land, situated near Elkton, Todd county, Ky., on the line of the Guthrie City branch of the Owensboro and Russellville Railroad; also 60 acres of good timbered land near the mill if wanted. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. W. JESSUP, Elkton or Fairview, Ky. je29 eod1m&w4

CONFIDENTIAL.

"THE SECRET FRIEND" sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cents. Address Dr. CHAS. A. STUART & CO. Boston, Mass. my1 d&wly

FOR SALE OR RENT—TAN YARD—An excellent tan yard, in good order, situated at Mt. Vernon, Ky., containing 40 vats. There is a good bark mill on the premises which is worked by water. The place is well supplied with water, and bark can be had in abundance. Apply on the premises to ABL. JOPLIN, Mt. Vernon, Ky. jel d&w&sw4*

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—I offer for sale my house and lot in Millerstown, Ky., 10 miles west of Upton's Station, containing 7 rooms, kitchen, cellar, and all necessary out-buildings, has the most desirable place in the town as good a place for a boot and shoe shop as any in the State, also suitable for a tavern and retail grocery. A bargain will be given in the above property. Address K. WHITE, on the premises. jy4 d2&w1*

WANTED—100 CONFIDENTIAL AGENTS—To dispose of a good article. Sample sent for fifty cents; particulars free. An energetic man can make $30,000 before November. Little capital is required. Call on or address DAILEY & CO., 142 Fulton st., New York. jy3 d&w1

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
FOR THE CURE OF
All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood,
SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Boils,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Syphilis,	Sore Eyes,
Mercurial Diseases,	Scald-Head,
Dyspepsia,	Tetter Affections,
Costiveness,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Low Spirits,
Loss of Appetite,	Female Complaints, &c.

This preparation is a concentrated Fluid Extract of Honduras Sarsaparilla and Queen's Root or Stillingia, containing in solution a neutral salt of Iodine, with aromatics and sugar sufficient to render palatable. The well-known alterative properties of these articles is secured by carefully selecting the crude drugs, for, in the case of Sarsaparilla, it is a well-known fact that at least nine-tenths of the root on the market is entirely inert from bad handling or age. Fortunately it is easily known. By chewing a little of the root, if good, a prickly sensation is produced in the throat which remains for hours. If it does not produce this effect, it is worthless. I use none that has not been carefully tested. Good Stillingia is more easily gotten, but, like Sarsaparilla, may lose its efficacy by improper treatment in the efforts to extract its active principle. The process must be carefully performed by a competent person fully informed as to the conditions required to secure a perfect result.

What I Claim as Meritorious in This Compound

is that it contains the medicinal principles of GOOD Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, carefully extracted by the most approved and scientific process, and is made the vehicle to contain the Iodine salt in a condition not liable to be affected by time or decomposed by the chemical action of any other of the articles with which it is associated; but, on the contrary, they become valuable adjuncts to its alterative action.

Practitioners Are Fully Aware of the Value of Such a Combination as This,

and also of the difficulty of getting it prepared so as to retain all the virtues of the crude fresh drug. This I have secured, and therefore offer it with confidence to the profession,

NOT AS A SECRET NOSTRUM,

but setting forth all its component parts, the proportions sufficiently indicated by the directions.

In the use of alterative medicines, no decided effect must be looked for in a short time. They act slowly, and require persistent and regular use. However,

The Use of a Single Bottle of This Preparation Will Indicate Its Curative Virtues

sufficiently to encourage the patient to continue taking until entirely relieved. The class of diseases in which they are used do not admit of heroic treatment.

This preparation is not intended for a beverage, as some sarsaparillas are taken,

BUT IS A POWERFUL MEDICINE!

containing one bottle, though not as large as others on the market, more of the extract of Sarsaparilla than there is in a dozen of the worthless compounds of flavored molasses and spirits which generally are offered to the public as Sarsaparilla and Blood Purifiers.

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
The Great Blood Purifier!
PREPARED BY
C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville, Ky.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
General Wholesale Agents,
272 Main St., bet. Seventh and Eighth.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. je6 deodif

DISTRIBUTION
—OF—
Magnificent Farms
—AND—
VALUABLE TOWN LOTS
In Henderson County, Ky.
By the Authority of a Special Enactment of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Seven Fertile and Highly Improved Ohio River Bottom Farms, and 504 Valuable Town Lots, to be disposed of
IN SHARES.

CAPITAL PRIZE, - - -	$150,000
2 Prizes, each - - - - -	27,500
4 Prizes, each - - - - -	13,750
280 Prizes, each - - - - -	120
140 Prizes, each - - - - -	100
84 Prizes, each - - - - -	80

Making 511 Prizes in All.
Valued at - $314,000

Tickets, Five Dollars.

THE drawing will take place at Masonic Temple, in Louisville, Ky., on the 1st day of September, 1869. Agents will furnish pamphlets, giving description of the property, and containing the act of the Legislature AUTHORIZING THE SALE.

Commissioners, who will manage the enterprise, are named in the act of the Legislature, and their integrity and responsibility are indorsed in the certificate (which will be found in the pamphlets) of Gov. John W. Stevenson, Hons. Garrett Davis and Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senators; Hon. John T. Bunch, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives; Hon. Archibald Dixon; Joseph Adams, Pres't of Farmers' Bank; L. C. Dallam, Pres't of National Bank; John H. Barret, and others of Henderson, Ky.; Hon. W. F. Parrett, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District, and M. S. Johnson, Judge of Court Common Pleas, Indiana; Hon. Wm. H. Walker, Mayor; John S. Hopkins, Pres't First National Bank, and others, of Evansville, Ind.; and many other gentlemen of position and prominence in Kentucky and Indiana.

TICKETS
CAN BE PURCHASED OF
L. H. LYNE, Farmers' Bank, Henderson, Ky.
R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, Pres't Bank Hopkinsville, Hopkinsville, Ky.
JAS. L. DALLAM, Commercial Bk, Paducah, Ky.
W. G. THOMAS, Lexington, Ky.
W. H. TYLER, Owensboro, Ky.
my15 Sa&wtf (je1 d&w&weowts)

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER
For July 3, 1869!

BEGINS a new Half Volume, and will contain, among other rich things, a splendid full-page group of seven of

General Grant's Famous Horses!

the best newspaper illustration of the kind ever issued in this country. Also an Illustrated Poem, entitled "JOHN CHINAMAN AND JONATHAN" (a sketch for the Fourth of July, relating to the meeting of Occident and Orient via the Pacific Railroad,) an excellent story, "SAVED BY A SATCHEL," and many other novelties, which must enhance the RURAL's reputation as the

BEST WEEKLY IN AMERICA!

MOORE'S RURAL is adapted to the whole country. Employs the best talent. Is finely and profusely illustrated. Excels in both contents and style. Is not only a superior LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER, but treats ably and fully upon Rural and Domestic Affairs, Science, Art, &c. In brief, as an exchange recently said, "MOORE'S RURAL is the most elegantly printed, ably edited, widely circulated, and heartily welcomed paper, as a whole, which now finds its way among the people."

TRY IT A YEAR!

and you will indorse that opinion. Only $3 a year—$1 50 for six months. As a half volume begins July 3, now is the time to subscribe. For sale by newsdealers—the trade supplied by the New York News Company. Specimens by mail, 10 cents. Ask your postmaster or newsagent, or remit direct to

D. D. T. MOORE,
w1 41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

J. A. FAY & CO.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY!
VIZ:
Sash and Molding Machines,
Tenoning and Mortising Machines,
Scroll and Band Sawing Machines,
Farrar Surfacing Machines.
Woodworth Planers and Matchers
Also, Shafting and Pulleys,

Of all sizes, with Improved Patent Hangers and Patent Compression Couplings, all of which are warranted superior to any in use.

Parties about to require anything in the above line can obtain descriptive and illustrated circulars upon application, by mail or otherwise.

J. A. FAY & CO.,
my1 Tu,Th&Sa&m&weow6m Cincinnati, Ohio.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHA
AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buil

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all in ous properties, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, Consumption, Insanity, or Epileptic Fits ensue.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick-dust Deposits, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, or Dropsical Swellings,
USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH; THEREFORE the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR ARE REGAINED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT B

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cure secre cate disorders, in all their stages, at littl little or no change in diet, no inconvenien exposure. It is pleasant in taste and od ate in its action, and free from all injurio ties.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buch

is a certain cure for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL,
GANIC WEAKNESS, FEMAL
PLAINTS, GE
DEB

And all diseases of the

Urinary Organs,

Whether existing in

Male or

From whatever cause ori

How Long Standing.

Diseases of these organs requir
If no treatment is submitted Cons
Insanity may ensue. Our flesh blood
ported from these sources, and t

Health and Ha

and that of posterity, depend up
reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extrac

Established upward of 18

H. T. HELM

ourier-Journal.

ILLE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Covington boasts of the biggest jailor in Kentucky.

The distillers met in convention at Lexington yesterday.

Now that the tobacco fair is over Paducah has subsided.

Open air preaching continues in Lexington with good results.

Covington refuses to grant license to negroes to keep beer saloons.

A revival in the Christian Church in Winchester still continues.

The Kentucky Intelligencer, published at Caverna, Hart county, is no more.

Paducah has been indulging in "moonlight picnics," and thinks they are delightful.

A quarter race for $500 a side over the Paducah track on the third Saturday in July next.

Seven thousand lambs were shipped from Covington to Boston and New York during the past week.

Mr. Wm. McCoy, a native of Kentucky, was killed by lightning near St. Joseph, Mo., a few days ago.

St. John's Day was celebrated in Paducah by the Masons, and the affair was pronounced a complete success.

Hon. George G. Perkins was elected Judge of the Kenton County Court on Saturday. The vote polled was small.

The sales of premium tobacco, in Paducah, Thursday, amounted to 54 hhds, at prices ranging from $161 to $12.

A Paducah merchant has had the temerity to buy 600 boxes of axes recently, and the Herald chirps accordingly.

The grasshoppers are injuring the tobacco in Franklin. Farmers have planted as often as three times this season.

Capt. [illegible] Carr, of Mayslick, passed through Paris on Saturday last with a car load of horses en route for Macon, Ga.

The Frankfort City Council have postponed their trip over the Louisville and Cincinnati railroad until next week.

Joseph Geering, a young man of Newport, aged seventeen, was drowned on Saturday night while bathing in a pond in that vicinity.

The Colored Benevolent Association of Kentucky will celebrate the anniversary of our national birthday near Paris, on Saturday next, July 3d.

The farmers in the vicinity of Mayslick, Mason county, are greatly perturbed by the appearance of the army worm in their crops in large numbers.

[illegible] Stanton's readings from her own poems, in Maysville, last Wednesday evening, were largely attended and exceedingly entertaining.

The reform clubs of Newport and Covington are making extensive arrangements for the grand temperance celebration on Saturday next, July 3.

The members of the Covington and Newport City Councils have selected Thursday as the day for their excursion to Louisville over the new short-line railroad.

The members of the Covington School Board consider themselves slighted in not being invited to join the Council in the excursion over the new short-line railroad.

Mr. Thomas G. Crutcher, of Shelbyville, has refused $150 for a fine yearling sow that took the premium at the Shelby fair last year. He is selling pigs fast at $25 and $30.

Some horse-thieves made an unsuccessful foray upon Clayvillage, Shelby county, a few nights since. They nearly succeeded in getting Mr. Ted Newton's fine stallion.

Thomas Purnell, of Millersburg, was robbed of $300 last Thursday night. The money was taken from a coat which he left in the office of the hotel. No clew to the rascal who took it.

A little daughter of Major Downey, of Lexington, was severely bitten by a large Newfoundland dog, the other day, but it is thought the animal was not affected with hydrophobia.

The Rev. George Hunt, lately called to fill the pulpit of the First Baptist Church, of Lexington, vacated by the Rev. Mr. Felix, will enter upon the discharge of his duties the coming Sunday.

During the past week the shipments of stock from Paris reached 57 car loads, the largest amount in one week for several months, as follows: 40 car loads cattle; 10 do sheep; 7 do hogs.

The committee which have been investigating the charges preferred against Dr. Chipley, as Superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, have acquitted him upon the whole indictment.

Patrick Gerrity, a workman on the Louisville and Cincinnati railroad, had one of his legs badly crushed by falling from a construction train on the above road, near Walton, the other day.

A bright little boy of Mr. Humphrey E. Logan, of Paris, which was playing about the room in the morning became a corpse in the evening. Its sudden death was caused by cholera infantum.

Corn, which has sold in the Lexington market since last fall at $3 per barrel, has now fallen to $2 50. Old corn at this price indicates that the new crop, if an average one, will not go any higher than $2.

The Shelby A. and M. Association has subscribed one thousand dollars of stock in the Shelby Importing Company. The prospects of the company are flattering, and the best citizens are taking stock in it.

The Southern Hotel in Lexington changed hands on Saturday. Col. C. T. Worley, so long the popular proprietor of it and who gave place to Mr. Stoker, the outgoing proprietor, again assumes the management.

We learn from our correspondent at that place that an interesting meeting is in progress at Bethel church, in Bedford circuit, under the auspices of the Methodists. Twenty have been added to the church thus far.

A young man named James Hildreth fell upon a circular saw at Earle's mill, near Berry Station, on the Kentucky Central railroad, in Harrison county, on Friday last, and was cut almost in two. He died in a few minutes.

In a fight at Bowling Green the other day, Mr. Wilkerson was struck with a loaded cane between the eyes by a young Mr. Stanley. Wilkerson is in a very precarious condition at present. Stanley was arrested, but has escaped.

There being no through freight trains on the Louisville and Cincinnati railroad as yet, the Adams Express Company are doing a big business transporting goods. They take everything that is offered, from a frame house to a keg of nails.

Our correspondent at Caverna writes us that that town is still improving. A large steam mill is now being erected there. The commencement exercises of the Cave City High school were attended by a very large and delighted audience last week.

A personal difficulty occurred last Sunday night between two men named Donohoe and Waters, in Cotton Town, in the suburbs of Paris, in which knives were used by both parties, and which resulted in both parties being stabbed. The wounds of neither are dangerous.

The distillers in and about Lexington have had great trouble in securing the money necessary to get their whisky out of bond. How many of them failed to raise the funds, and so will "go up," is not known. Uncle Sam is inexorable this time, and demands either the money or the whisky.

The Lexington Statesman says: "At a late meeting of the Board of Directors of Centre College, the degree of Doctor of Divinity—D.D.—was conferred upon the Rev. R. G. Brank, of St. Louis. This will be gratifying to the friends of Dr. Brank. The Rev. J. S. Hays, of Louisville, also received a similar degree from the same source."

Since his arrival in Lexington Col. Bruce has purchased, in addition to what he bought at Alexander's sale, a very fine pair of horses from a Nelson county party for $1,500, and a horse from John R. Nutter, of Fayette county, for $500. The Colonel has more orders to fill for Eastern parties, and is furnished with ample means to satisfy all.

On Monday afternoon two workmen at Wolf's rolling mill, in Newport, came across a bombshell among a lot of old iron that had been purchased by the firm, and in order to ascertain whether it was loaded or not, poured a shovelful of live coals on it. The result was that the shell exploded, scattering the fragments in every direction, and badly injuring both of the men in [illegible]

[illegible] McShane, the individual who shot [illegible] in the Mayor's court, at Newport, [illegible] was brought before [illegible] charge of shooting with intent [illegible] waived an examination and [illegible] of five hundred dollars for [illegible] appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court. Downey is reported by his physician to be doing well.

The Citizen says an impromptu race was gotten up last Thursday and trotted over the Paris track, which afforded some little fun for the sports. The race was a single dash of one mile between a sorrel gelding of John Atcheson and a [illegible] entered by Colonel Bruce, of the [illegible] the sorrel winning the [illegible] Mr. [illegible] afterwards sold his horse to [illegible] of Pennsylvania, for $500.

[illegible] Observer and Reporter [illegible] large crowd assembled at [illegible] County Court Monday, [illegible] money in their pockets, at [illegible] The bidding was poor [illegible] in it. About 300 head of [illegible] market, but no good first or [illegible] them. Two hundred medium [illegible] and 80 second-rate $34 50. [illegible] went as high as $206 per [illegible] mules were offered, and [illegible] yearlings. They sold for [illegible]

[illegible] on the Kentucky Central railroad, going northward, ran over an unknown [illegible] between Lair's Station and Cynthiana, about [illegible] o'clock on Sunday night, killing him instantly and mangling his body in a terrible manner. It is supposed that the deceased was employed at a distillery at or near Lair's Station, and was on his return to that place from Cynthiana in an intoxicated condition when the accident happened. He was lying across the track when first discovered by the engineer, but the train could not be stopped in time to prevent its running over him.

The Flemingsburg Democrat says: "A [illegible] Frazer, a resident of Lewis county, Kentucky, was very suddenly and mysteriously killed on Tuesday last. He and his brother [illegible] hauled a load of lumber to Mt. Carmel, [illegible] on their return home. In descending [illegible] was in the rear, and the other was [illegible] of the accident by the rapidity with [illegible] descended. Having checked both [illegible] missing his brother, who was directly [illegible] short distance back, almost lifeless [illegible] badly fractured. There is a rumor [illegible] probably waylaid by some personal [illegible] is not the first mysterious death that [illegible] in that neighborhood."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

[illegible] obtains in West Tennessee.

[illegible] prospects of Tennessee are [illegible]

[illegible] farmers have ceased grum[illegible]

[illegible] Georgia will raise an im[illegible] crop.

[illegible] Americus (Ga.) citizen is shipping [illegible] New York.

[illegible] in Holmes and Atlanta counties, [illegible] well.

[illegible] will have a majority of [illegible] Richmond, Va.

[illegible] going to Wilmington, [illegible]

A farmer near Griffin, Ga., has just thrashed fifty-eight bushels to the acre out of his wheat crop.

Capt. Fields of Gen. Ames' staff, has been appointed Mayor of Jackson, Miss., vice Col. Crane, deceased.

A radish fourteen inches in length and 10 inches in circumference has been placed upon the table of a Texas editor.

A horse-thief named Sennenhau was strung up without benefit of clergy near St. Joseph, Mo., a few days since.

They have commenced work on the Columbus and Augusta Railroad bridge, over the Savannah river, at the latter place.

Colored nurses in Montgomery, Ala., dip the heads of the infants in their charge in tubs of water to drown their cries.

Mr. Barrett, editor of the Holly Springs (Miss.) Reporter, was thrown from his buggy a few days since, and his leg broken.

The Thompson Dean, which passed Memphis Sunday, had five hundred Coolies aboard, destined for Louisiana plantations.

A St. Louis belle barely escaped strangulation, the other day, by getting a gold sleeve-button fastened in her aristocratic throat.

Monday, July 5th, will be celebrated by the citizens of Memphis as the anniversary of American independence, at Central Park.

Col. W. D. Mann, of the Mobile Register, was nominated for Congress, by the people of the 1st district of Alabama, on Wednesday last.

Crawford county, Ark., has just had her first negro jury. The said jury surprised a crime-stained prisoner with a verdict of "not guilty."

It is estimated that three hundred thousand persons have visited Florida during the past winter, invalids, pleasure-seekers, and settlers.

General Carleton, formerly commanding in New Mexico and more recently at Austin, takes command of the post of San Antonio, Texas.

No man in the Missouri Valley has a larger or better crop of wheat than General Joe. Shelby. He is now harvesting nine hundred acres.

Pumpkin-vine creek, Ga., has been getting out of its banks and destroying about ten thousand bushels of wheat for the farmers along its course.

The body of a murdered man, in an advanced stage of decomposition, was found in the river at Memphis last Sunday. Identification was impossible.

J. B. Mackey, a lawyer and politician of some celebrity in former days, has brought a suit against St. Louis for $250,000 damages for false imprisonment.

The Memphis and Charleston railroad has brought 56,047 bales of cotton to Memphis during the past season. The same road has carried away 37,691 bales.

Judge H. H. Harrison, of Tennessee, has announced himself a candidate for Senator from Davidson county, placing himself squarely on the universal suffrage platform.

Col. W. H. Taylor, formerly Adjutant General of Gen. Lee, has been nominated to represent the counties of Norfolk and Princess Anne, in the Senate of Virginia.

A baby eight weeks old arrived in St. Joseph, Mo., the other day from San Francisco and is now announced as the most youthful continent-crosser of the period.

Two trains were thrown from the track of the Macon and Central Railroad a few days ago by cross-ties placed on the track. Fortunately no one was killed or badly injured.

A man named Womack, confined in jail at Brownsville, Tenn., on a charge of murder, was married in the jail to Miss Maguire. Both are from Taylor county, Tenn. "No cards."

Hon. A. H. Latimer, of Red River county, Texas, who has been nominated as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Hamilton ticket, has serious intentions of taking the field for Governor instead.

The petition to abolish or demolish Hell's Half Acre, a portion of Memphis, has received a very large number of subscribers—all colored—and will be presented to the board at the next regular meeting.

A planter tells the Americus (Ga.) Republican that the corn crop will be short unless good and sufficient rains fall early. The stalk is dwarfish, and, without doubt, this season the ear will be correspondingly small.

Mrs. Phillips, living in Greenville, Ga., attempted to kill herself on Thursday last, with her husband's razor, by cutting her throat. She cut herself severely though not dangerously. It is not known why she did so.

Last Saturday night a young man named Nolan was killed near West Point, Miss., by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of D. C. Humphrey, as they were returning from a hunting and fishing frolic.

Robert Arnold, negro, will be hung at Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., on the 30th of July next, for the murder of Mr. Thaxton in March last. Two of his confederates in that crime have been sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

A rain storm at St. Joseph, Missouri, on Friday, damaged city property to the amount of fifty thousand dollars and did much injury to private parties. The Hannibal and St. Joseph and the Council Bluffs roads had bridges washed away and trains were delayed.

Our correspondent at Bailey Springs writes us that quite a large number of visitors are now at that place in search of health and pleasure, and that life at the watering places is fully exemplified in all its varied phases at present.

Three quite young girls applied for admission to the City Hospital in St. Louis Monday. They were the victims of disappointment and shame. It was the same old story—broken promises, the wiles of the gay deceiver, and heartless desertion.

Mrs. Magill, of Columbus, Ga., wife of Mr. Wm. Magill, now confined in the prison-pen at Jefferson, Texas, has become a raving maniac, in consequence of the cruelties and outrages practiced upon her husband by the "peace" minions at that place.

A white man named Woods, four or five times shot and instantly killed a negro near Van Buren, Arkansas, recently, for insulting several ladies and for cursing and abusing him. Negroes are in pursuit of Woods, and it is thought he would be captured and lynched.

Captain Donaldson and wife, since the former's trial, have been quietly spending the time, day and night, with the jailer, Mr. Thomas, in St. Louis. The latter was very kind to the Captain during his confinement, and he agreed, if acquitted, to spend a week with him.

A strong party have been out nearly a week in quest of the noted desperado Sam. Hilderbrand in Missouri. When last heard from he was in the brush, only able to hobble along at the rate of about a mile a day, owing to the wounds received in the previous attempts to capture him.

On the 16th inst., Mr. W. A. Horne, a German Professor of Music, who has been living in Marshall, Texas, for several months past, committed suicide by taking chloroform. About a year ago he made an attempt to kill himself in the city of Shreveport. No clew to the motives that actuated him unless it was poverty.

Tuesday last Joshua Terrell, living near Rutledge, Crenshaw county, Ala., was struck on the head with the helve of an axe by a negro man, breaking his scull. Mr. Terrell, at last accounts, was not dead, but considered mortally wounded. He had scolded the negro for neglecting his work. The negro struck Mrs. T. also. He has been lodged in jail.

The Yazoo, Miss., Banner says a number of the old Yerger family servants were in town a few days ago, and having heard of the tragic affair at Jackson, in which Col. E. M. Yerger was so unfortunately involved, inquired if money would "do Massa Ned any good;" declaring that, if necessary, they would among them raise fifteen hundred dollars to aid in his defense.

The Murfreesboro, Tenn., Monitor of the 26th says: We are continually in receipt of unfavorable news from the growing cotton. Many of our farmers have plowed up their cotton and replanted in corn, while others have scarcely half a stand. Many are badly "in the grass," and labor sufficient cannot be had. We anticipate a very short crop in this county.

The Memphis balloon, which Capt. S. P. Thompson has been building in that city during the last three months, is finished. It is a beautiful piece of mechanism, works admirably, and so confident are Capt. Thompson and his coadjutor, Prof. Brooks, of its success that they go prepared for a nocturnal voyage. The ascension takes place on the 3d of July at 4 P. M.

Yerger's confinement seems to be telling on him somewhat. His feet are chained, and his hands are manacled, and the only glimpse he gets of the world, when he is not before the Commission, is through a little window at least eight feet high. He said to the Episcopal clergyman who visited him Monday, that, were it not for his family, he is quite ready to die if Mrs. Crane wished it.

The Brownsville, Tenn., Bee says: "L. T. Hart, Esq., living 8½ miles from Brownsville, on the Key Corner road, has on his farm a rather remarkable cow. She has horns on her back all the way from the withers to the loins. The horns are four and a half to five inches long, very near each other, and turned down on each side so as to make a complete roof to the spinal column."

A telegram was received in St. Louis Monday from Capt. Joseph Brown, now in New York, stating that he had been thus far unable to procure a steamer suitable to make the proposed voyage to St. Louis. Instructions were immediately sent Capt. Brown to proceed to Philadelphia, where, it is understood, a vessel of the proper tonnage and draught of water can be readily obtained.

The Friar's Point (Miss.) Delta, of June 23d, has the following: "Mr. John F. Riley, who was cultivating a farm near Moon Lake, in this county, was shot and instantly killed by an unknown assassin, while at work on his plantation last Monday evening. Since then, one Charles Lee came to town, acknowledged that he perpetrated the foul crime, and is now in jail at this place awaiting trial at the next regular term of the Circuit Court."

An incendiary set fire to a house in Charleston, S. C., Monday morning, and five persons were burned, one fatally, and another dangerously. The means used to accomplish the fiendish deed was placing a kerosene lamp directly under a bed, where it soon caused the bedding to catch fire. The occupants of the house were Mr. E. C. Prince and his married daughter, E. E. Calder and her two children, one an infant. The oldest child died on the next day, and but little hope is entertained of the recovery of the infant. No clue to the incendiary.

The evidence in the Yerger case on the 22d shows clearly that the piano seized was not the property of Col. Yerger. Crane knew the fact, but ordered the officer to make the seizure notwithstanding. It is further shown by the correspondence that Yerger had offered to settle the claim of the city against him if the city would settle a claim he had against it for damages to his property, caused by the neglect of the city government. An order of restitution had been issued by Judge Peyton in the high court, and served on Crane previous to the difficulty, but it had not been obeyed.

A correspondent writing to the Memphis Appeal from Burnsville, Tenn., says that some four or five miles south of that place, on the farms of G. W. Moser and Eli Callicott, a buzzard with a small bell around his neck has been seen. It was first discovered by Mr. Moser a few days ago. He heard the noise of a small bell in his field and went to see what it was on, and discovered a buzzard in the direction which he heard the sound of the bell. He approached a little nearer and saw that it was on the buzzard, which he said appeared more than usually wild and flew upon discovering him. It has since been seen by Mr. Callicott's family in the same neighborhood.

Tuesday morning, between the hours of six and seven, the quiet town of Springfield, Tenn., was thrown into a fever of excitement upon the announcement that Captain S. R. Simpson and S. H. Benton had had an altercation, and that the former had killed the latter with a pistol. Benton received five shots. He died instantly. Captain Simpson and son gave themselves up and are now in jail awaiting an investigation. The affair created great excitement at Springfield, and a guard was placed around the jail to prevent violence from the hands of Benton's friends. Both the slayer and the victim are citizens of high standing.

The Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger says: "Turner arrived here Saturday on the noon train from Atlanta, and will enter upon his duties on Thursday next, July 1st. He brings with him as his deputy a Boston mulatto, who will take active charge of the office. The present clerks will all leave as soon as he goes in; so we must look out for great confusion and interminable trouble in the delivery and dispatch of mail matter at this office. If the business men of Macon wish to save themselves from endless worry and perhaps loss, they had better begin to consider some method whereby it may be prevented. If they are in earnest, they can find a way, that's [illegible]

THE NEWS.

TUESDAY.

Andrew Johnson, ex-President, is in Washington.

Chief Justice Chase has gone to White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

There were four deaths in New York, yesterday, from sunstroke.

Twenty-eight hundred emigrants left Liverpool for America last week.

It is estimated that the receipts of internal revenue for the year will reach $158,300,000.

A violent storm occurred at Buffalo on Sunday night. It is feared the shipping on the lake was damaged.

Judge Embry, of Nashville, has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District of Tennessee, in place of Noah, resigned.

Barget, the absconding paymaster who carried away $30,000 of Government funds from the navy-yard at Brooklyn, has been arrested in Texas.

The annual regatta of the Yale College clubs took place on Saturday. The University club crew won in 19 minutes. Distance 3 miles and 400 yards.

The remains of John Wilkes Booth were interred in the family vault at Baltimore on Sunday, in the presence of the members of the family and a few friends.

Among the filibusters recently landed in Cuba from the schooner Grapeshot, and subsequently shot by the Spaniards, was Charles Speakman, of Aurora, Ind.

A tornado in Philadelphia on Sunday partially demolished the Sixth-street depot, demolished two brick houses, badly injured Chase's shoe works, and unroofed several other houses. No lives lost.

The London Times yesterday reviews our Indian policy, and thinks the best course the United States can adopt is to wage a war of extermination against the savages. How is that for civilization.

The members of several Fenian Circles in New York have passed resolutions of sympathy for Cuba. Some of their leaders have been in consultation with the Cuban chiefs with a view to offering their services in the Cuban cause.

Hon. Thos. R. Ross died near Lebanon, Ohio, yesterday morning, aged eighty years. He was the law preceptor of Hon. Thos. Corwin, and was Corwin's partner in law. He represented his district in Congress in 1820. For many years he has resided on his farm.

Receiver Bass, of Nashville, gave bond yesterday and was inducted into office. No opposition was made on the part of the city authorities, who surrendered the books on demand. The Receiver will have charge of the city until the annual municipal election next September.

The wardens and vestrymen of Christ church, Chicago, have adopted resolutions deprecating further action in the case of Mr. Cheney, as tending to disturb unnecessarily one of the largest parishes in the northwest, and tendering the rector their cordial sympathy and support.

Senator Drake, of Missouri, publishes a letter to the Radical party of that State, in which he takes strong ground against the enfranchisement of the rebels until after the ballot is given to negroes, and states that he believes this to be the position of nine-tenths of the party in the State outside of St. Louis.

Both political parties in Virginia are making increased efforts in the canvass. There will be a close contest. Gen. Van Wyck, of New York, has gone to Fredericksburg, Richmond and other places to make speeches for the Wells ticket by invitation of the Republican State Central Committee.

Gen. Canby writes a reply to the letter of B. W. Gillis, of the State Journal, containing an argument to sustain his position in requiring members of the Virginia Legislature to take the iron-clad oath. He contends that the reconstruction acts require it, and he is acting in conformity with all the precedents in enforcing it.

An international exhibition of the products of workmen's labor will be held at London in 1870, and Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, has been requested to make the matter known to the citizens of the United States, which he will proceed to do when more fully advised in regard to details. The great aim is to develop personal labor throughout the world.

The New Orleans Board of Flour Inspectors appointed by the Governor under an act of the late Legislature having enjoined the old inspectors, were tested as to their qualifications on Friday by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce on sixty barrels of flour. The lowest number of errors was twenty-five and the highest thirty-nine, resulting in the discharge of the new inspectors and the appointment of the old board.

It is said by the Cubans in New York that 1,100 men, commanded by Col. Ryan, succeeded in leaving New York on Saturday, on a vessel supposed to be the Quaker City. No more recruits will be enlisted for the present, as the Junta is confident this expedition, added to the previous one, will secure the independence of Cuba. The places in New York and Jersey City which have been rendezvous for filibusters are now quite deserted.

WEDNESDAY.

There is now no United States vessel of war in Cuban waters.

Negro clerks have been appointed in the Washington post-office.

Half a million dollars' worth of real estate was sold in Cincinnati yesterday at auction.

Hon. Wm. Gray, a prominent member of the Michigan bar, died in Detroit yesterday.

The vote on lay delegation in St. Paul's M. E. church, Toledo, Ohio, resulted—yeas 108, nays 7.

Joe Wormald, the champion of England, challenges any man in America to fight in Canada for $5,000.

The Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock, Ark., which recently suspended, resumed business on Saturday.

Arrests for violations of the neutrality laws continue to be made in New York. Roger A. Pryor will be indicted.

The discovery of rich silver mines between White Pine and the head of navigation of the Colorado river is announced.

The fifteenth constitutional amendment has passed the New Hampshire House and is made the order for Thursday next in the Senate.

The Governor of Kansas has asked the President for more troops to garrison the frontier, or authority to raise a regiment of volunteers.

A strong party has been out a week in quest of Sam. Hildebrand, the noted Missouri desperado, but, though wounded, he manages to escape capture.

The rain storm of Tuesday was very severe throughout Connecticut, and especially in the northwestern towns. There were rumors yesterday of extensive damages to roads and bridges.

A heavy shock of earthquake occurred at Battle and Olympia, Washington Territory, on Monday. There was considerable alarm, but not much damage to buildings.

L. Q. Warren, of Boston, has entered a formal complaint to Minister Washburne of ill treatment by the French authorities during the election riots, and demands compensation.

Admiral Rowan reports to the department from Yokohama, under date of May 13th, the expected renewal of the civil war in Japan, the season for military and naval operations having arrived.

In Richmond, on Monday, Julia Gibbs and Ella Woodson, both colored, jealousy being the cause, fought a duel with clubs, seconds being present. Ella was so badly injured that she died on the field.

M. D. Williams, a Buffalo railroad ticket agent, has absconded with some $3,000, belonging to the different railroads. He took passage on the Lake Shore road for Erie, and is supposed to be making tracks for California.

The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood is in session in Pittsburg. It is understood they are preparing a programme of action on the Alabama claims as far as they can affect the Irish question. Gen. O'Neal is expected there to-day.

General Dix is reported as saying that President Grant has fallen at last into the hands of the politicians, and though he may mean well he cannot resist the influences around him. His appointments have been disappointments, and unless he retrieves himself soon his ruin is accomplished.

Information from the principal grain districts of California indicates that the crop, though large, is below the average yield per acre. A considerable portion, either through thinness or rust, will not pay to harvest. In Oregon the crop is greatly in excess of any previous year, except in the Walla Walla region.

The private deposits stolen from the Ocean National Bank of New York on Monday night amount to a quarter of a million of dollars, for which the bank is not responsible. Detectives say they know who committed the robbery, and are confident of catching the thieves. The loss of the bank is about twenty-four thousand dollars.

One of the members of the Powell exploring party reached Green River City, Wyoming Territory on Tuesday, having escaped, after incredible hardships, out of the canon of the Colorado. He reports that the whole party, excepting himself, perished while attempting to cross the rapids. He had crossed above, and from the west bank witnessed the frightful disaster which left him alone five hundred miles from the nearest settlement, without supplies, and almost without hope. Not daring to leave the stream, lest he should get lost, he ascended the bank to the crossing of the Pacific road, where he received such attention as he required. Had he struck across the mountains, the distance would have been less, but the risk was far greater.

THURSDAY.

Victoria, Vancouver's Island, had an earthquake on the 26th.

The civil war continues in Japan, and heavy fighting is anticipated.

Over six hundred Treasury clerks have been dismissed since the 1st of April.

Memphis was visited with a tornado, accompanied by a terrible hail and rain storm, yesterday.

A decisive battle has been fought in China between the Imperial troops and the Mahomedans, in which the latter lost 20,000 men.

The California State fair will open at Sacramento on September 6th—$30,000 in premiums are offered.

Three steamers, with Cuban filibusters on board, were overhauled and captured in New York harbor yesterday.

A convention of Southern planters will be held in Memphis on the 13th inst. to consider and mature a plan to promote the immigration of laborers direct from China.

Woodstock, Canada, was visited with a hail storm on Sunday last which damaged windows to such an extent that there was not glass enough in the town for repairs. The hail stones were from five to eight inches in circumference.

Hon. E. W. Keyes, of New York, publishes an article reviewing the opinion of Attorney General Hoar that national banks cannot be converted into State institutions. Mr. Keyes makes a strong argument controverting the opinion of the Attorney General.

A serious revolt occurred at Sing Sing yesterday. Seven convicts boarded a schooner at the dock, drove the crew ashore, and shoved off. A shower of bullets disabled one and sent the others below, when they were overtaken and brought back. The wounded man was named Drake, and will probably die.

The eleventh annual session of the Indiana Dental Association met in Indianapolis on Tuesday. The following officers were elected for the next year: President, J. F. Johnson, of Indianapolis; Vice President, A. M. Moore, of Lafayette; Second Vice President, W. H. Pifer, of Lafayette; Secretary, S. B. Brown, of Fort Wayne; Treasurer, C. C. Burgess, of Indianapolis.

On Tuesday night Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, addressed a Radical meeting in Petersburg, Va. The Conservatives present called for a division of time, and that not being allowed, the next Radical speaker was drowned by calls for Conservative speakers. The negroes then formed in a body and charged on the whites present, driving them away with bricks and chasing them through the streets. It appears the white went to the meeting with the impression that time would be allowed their party. Neither party used firearms and nobody was seriously injured.

The Union Pacific Railroad—Report of a Government Commission.

We have repeatedly spoken of the very unfavorable reports made by commissions and individuals in regard to the construction and condition of the Union Pacific railroad. We have now before us a report made to President Grant by I. N. Morris, a member of the last commission—a commission of three appointed to examine that work. Mr. Morris was compelled to go over the road unaccompanied by either of his two associates, in consequence of a misunderstanding of the time when the commission was to meet at Omaha.

Mr. Morris's report is the most unfavorable exhibit that has been made of the Union Pacific road. He says that, as the law now stands, the government has no security for the railroad company's fulfillment of its contract. The government bonds issued were more than sufficient to build a first-class road, yet these and an equal amount of first mortgage bonds, which belonged to the government but were given up by it without consideration, have been used, and the road is "not more than half built."

Mr. Morris says that the railroad from Promontory Summit to the foot of the mountain is the most difficult of construction, with the exception of the tunnels, of any part that he examined. In its progress it describes a succession of short curves—so short indeed that an ascending train and a descending one would collide before either could be aware of the proximity of the other. Before reaching the descending curve running on the side of the mountain, two dells or ravines are crossed on trestle-work—one about two hundred and fifty feet long, and from seventy to eighty feet deep; the other about one hundred feet long and thirty feet deep. These trestles—structures unknown to the law, but familiar to the line of road—and one over Blue creek, not far distant, are very frail and dangerous. The grade here was said to be eighty feet to the mile, but Mr. Morris says that it must be much greater a part of the way. The rails laid on this grade are too light, and the ties not large enough for safety. "A heavy train, running off the track, would be sure to crush them."

The composition of the road-bed in the valley of Salt Lake and that part of it lying east is a mixture of dirt and sand. Near the Northern extremity of Salt Lake are the mud-flats, as they are called by railroad men. The lake has evidently once been over them and even now stretches so far toward the mountains that they have to be crossed by trestle-work. It is a remarkable phenomenon of Salt Lake, which has no known outlet, that it has risen nine and a half feet in the last four years and is still gradually rising. If it continues to rise, the road-bed may be in time entirely submerged. Regions in that vicinity are strongly impregnated with alkali, and a slight rain makes the ground very muddy. Ties laid in such ground would easily work loose after exposure to water unless firmly ballasted with stone. There are sixteen culverts in the valley, and all but two are constructed entirely of pine. Mr. Morris reports that substantial stone abutements should be substituted as soon as possible, being required alike by public interest and the standard of construction. The principal stream which runs through the valley into the lake is Bear river, which has a large, rapid, and formidable current, and is crossed by trestle-work which must be regarded as frail and dangerous.

At the eastern terminus of the valley, the road passes around a mountain spur and up Weber river for a mile, where the waters of the stream rush with great force down a chasm. This spot is so dangerous and gloomy that it is called Devil's Gate. A bridge is to be constructed here, but at present the stream is crossed on trestle-work, and is what may be called a double trestle, one resting upon the other. The current is stated to be very rapid, the volume of water large, and the structure extremely dangerous. The Commissioner says that, if a train should go down into this fearful gulf, all who escaped being smashed would certainly be drowned.

From Devil's Gate to the one-thousand-mile tree is twenty-two miles. Weber river is crossed five times, and there are fifteen culverts in this distance. In the mountains adjacent a red sandstone abounds which can be had at slight cost, and has been used for abutments and piers. The Commissioner doubts whether it will stand the atmosphere. He carefully examined the abutments of two culverts at Morgan City, and found that a part of the blocks were rapidly decomposing; others lying on the ground were crumbling to pieces—seemed, indeed, quite rotten. Yet these stones were obtained from the beds only last winter. Mr. M. saw another stone at Green river of a grayish color, which was used to fill up the log cribs sunk in the river, upon which a temporary bridge rested. This stone is rapidly disintegrated by the water. It has proved so entirely worthless that it will have to be abandoned. The day Mr. M. reached Green river on his return the eastern abutment had given way, and the train could proceed no further. He says that the bridge at Devil's Gate should by all means be of iron, and that six bridges are necessary over the Weber river. He submits to the Government a letter dated April 26, 1869, received by him from a gentleman of high position, who had just traveled over the road with his family. The following is an extract:

> We have had one or two narrow escapes on the Union Pacific railroad. A bridge over Bitter creek, just east of Green river, built upon abutments of soft sandstone, crumbled away under our train, precipitating the engine, tender, and express car into the creek, and the passenger car, in which I was, was only saved by a stringer or beam of a bridge catching into the roof and holding it suspended over the brink. We had to crawl out the best way we could. One passenger was killed, and several more or less injured. The conductor and engineer both prudently walked over first and then signaled the fireman to run us across. The bridge, as well as two others in the vicinity, had been examined the day previous and pronounced safe, and the officers were notified of the fact. The unanimous opinion is that it was criminal to attempt to cross. The western portion of the road is dangerous.

To this Mr. Morris adds:

> The writer is correct. The portion of the road he refers to is the worst I ever traveled over, and decidedly dangerous. It is as well to state in this connection as anywhere else, that a gentleman long and still identified with the road, and who passes over it daily in the discharge of his duty, stated that he never rode over the bridges, so-called, without holding his breath and drawing a long one of relief after he got over; that he considered them, especially the one at Devil's Gate, as dangerous, and he would not ride across at all but to give confidence to passengers.
>
> But however important or unimportant these details, they can not affect the great truths I shall now state:
>
> 1. The road is not, as the law requires, a "first-class road."
> 2. It is not supplied with the necessary buildings.
> 3. It has not safe and substantial bridges.
> 4. The tunnels are not wide enough for a double track.
> 5. The road-bed at the grade line is not of a uniform width of fourteen feet, nor has it been properly leveled, nor the rails lined.
> 6. Especially would it be extremely dangerous for heavy trains to pass over the western portion of the road.
> 7. The ties have sunken in many instances, sometimes at one end and sometimes entirely, the dirt being washed from under them; this is more generally the case on embankments. Miles upon miles of them were laid during the winter, while the frost was in the ground. The rails, consequently, have an uneven bearing and in numerous instances are bent, like a succession of small waves. The road is not ballasted, nor is any part of it. True, hands have been and are now here and there employed in throwing a few shovels of such material as the road-bed is composed, taken in all cases from the sides of the embankments, where they exist, between the ties. But this, I submit, is no compliance with the provision under the head of "ballasting" established by the board convened to fix upon a standard of construction.

Mr. Morris says that cross-ties are laid very carelessly and irregularly on the bed of the road—that they appear, indeed, to have been pitched on and the rails spiked to them wherever they fell, the distance between the ties varying from fifteen to twenty-six inches. The greatest objection, however, is to the ties themselves. They are of soft white pine. The board which fixed the standard of construction says:

> Oak or other suitable timber should be used when it can be obtained with reasonable transportation. When such timber cannot be had for all the ties at reasonable cost, then the best the country affords may be adopted; but, if it be cottonwood or similar soft material, it must be Burnettized or Kyanized thoroughly, so as to increase its durability. But in all cases the joint ties should be of oak or other suitable timber, the better to hold the spikes at these points.

But the ties, as stated, are all white pine, and none of them are Burnettized or Kyanized. White pine, Mr. M. says, "will soon rot on the surface or in the ground; it is easily destroyed by heat or dampness, and is consequently affected by both the winter's snow and the summer's sun. Even in the dry latitude of Salt Lake it is not possible for it to last long."

Another important consideration in regard to pine ties, Mr. M. states to be, will they hold spikes and are they sufficiently heavy? He says that they are not used on the roads crossing the Alleghanies, although they abound along the lines. It is expected on the Pacific road to make twenty-five or thirty miles per hour, yet the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Central, it is understood, will not bear more than an average speed of thirty miles, although the ties are oak laid close together, and one of them is as heavy as four of those used on the Union Pacific. Mr. M. believes that two years will demonstrate by experience that the ties on the road he has examined "will not do at all."

Mr. Morris met on Promontory Summit, a leading citizen of California prominently connected with the Central Pacific road from the first. The California gentleman stated that the road (Mr. M. understood him to mean the whole of it) was "about two-thirds done," and that it would require from two to three years to finish and place it in good order, and that Congress should have retained one-third of the subsidies until it was finally completed. Mr. M. says: "I concur in the views he expressed, except in this, that his estimate is low." It was provided in the charter for retaining in the treasury from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. of the bonds, to insure the completion of the road, but this, like every other salutary provision enacted to protect the public interest, yielded to the power of the corporation. Congress undertook to remedy this mistake by the passage of the resolution of April 10, 1869. But Mr. Morris shows that the resolution, after what has been done, will answer no purpose, that it is an effort to lock the door after the loss has been sustained. He says that General Warren estimates that it will yet require an expenditure of $11,000,000 to perfect the roads, and even on this basis there are only about a third enough of undelivered bonds to effect the purpose. These bonds are claimed to be due for work recently executed, and altogether are not more than enough to pay the interest advanced by the Government for the companies.

We have no further space except for the following paragraph from Mr. Morris's report:

> The result will be a sale of the road on the company's mortgage bonds, which are a first lien, and the Government will get nothing unless it prevents itself being made a party to the proceedings, and thus forces a settlement or compromise, which, however, would amount to little or nothing in the end, for it would yield everything in the controversy. Ten or fifteen millions of the company's mortgage bonds will fall into the hands of some one. How can be imagined. The interest will not be paid; the bonds will be foreclosed, and who is to bid against the holder of them, representing, as he will, a powerful moneyed interest? No one. The Government cannot do it. If it owned the road ninety per cent. of its earnings would be stolen. No individual would have the means of doing it, and, while the Government will lose the amount of her bonds, the holders of the mortgage bonds, who will not be shrewd capitalists, but unsuspecting widows and minors, will lose from fifty to seventy-five per cent. on their bonds, because they will only receive upon them a *pro rata* of what the road sells for.

All the facts set forth by Mr. Morris show that the action of Congress in regard to the Pacific railroad has been no better than the action of the railroad company, and that the road itself is one of the most stupendous swindles of the kind or of any kind ever perpetrated in this country or in any country. The road is the monstrous birth of the foul embrace of a corrupt railroad Ring and a corrupt Congress.

Virginia and Tennessee.

It is well known that both of the candidates for the Governorship of Virginia, Walker and Wells, and both of those for the Governorship of Tennessee, Senter and Stokes, are Republicans or Radicals. Walker and Senter, however, although decided in their Republicanism, are much more moderate than Wells and Stokes. They are for establishing political harmony, for lifting the weight of oppression from the necks of a conquered people. They are for restoring to the distranchised the right of suffrage. Their competitors, on the contrary, whilst not bold but rather cowardly in the expression of their opinions, are known or understood to be in favor of extreme Radical measures. As a natural consequence, the Democrats of Virginia and Tennessee prefer Walker and Senter to Wells and Stokes, and, not having any candidates of their own, intend generally to vote for Walker and Senter, though a good many of them, wisely or unwisely, seem resolved not to vote at all. The Republicans are said to be much divided, the most liberal supporting Walker and Senter, the extreme partisans going for Wells and Stokes, and others hesitating in their choice.

In this condition of things, some of the leading politicians in Virginia and Tennessee have for some time been anxious to obtain an expression of opinion from the President and his Cabinet. The Conservatives have supposed that Grant's feelings were in favor of Walker and Senter, from the fact, that, in times past, he has declared, like them, in favor of the enfranchisement of the ex-Confederates of the South and the removal of all their political disabilities. He has certainly expressed liberal views upon this subject, expressed them frequently and unequivocally, and we presume, that, when he expressed them, he entertained them or thought he did, but all this is changed now. Intelligence comes from Washington that political matters in Virginia and Tennessee have been talked over in Cabinet councils; that Mr. Boutwell declared that there could not be two Republican parties in this country and that only the most radical of parties claiming to be Republican could be tolerated; and that Grant has backed this up by announcing that he indorses Wells in Virginia and Stokes in Tennessee, and that the Federal patronage shall go to their friends. Of course his action in this case will scarcely surprise anybody. He broke a promise several weeks ago to the "Virginia Committee of Nine" in regard to the submission of a certain provision of the Virginia constitution to a separate vote of the people, and pleaded as an apology for his bad faith that he had been overruled by his Cabinet, and now, under the control of his Cabinet or some other malign power, he not only abandons an important policy he has pretended to support but excludes from Executive patronage all who adhere to that policy. If men in Virginia and Tennessee go, as *he* has professed to do, for the enfranchisement of the disfranchised, he threatens to proscribe them to the full extent of his official power.

Contemptible as the course of the President in relation to Virginia and Tennessee certainly is in its character, it may not be unimportant in its results. He has lost in a great measure his party's respect, but thousands have respect for his patronage who have none for him. His enlistment in the support of Wells and Stokes cannot fail to secure to them a considerable accession of strength. In both Virginia and Tennessee the conflict is earnest and violent and will continue so to its close, and the two States, if the extreme Radicals shall succeed in them, will be, to even a greater extent than they now are, plague-spots upon the face of the land.

☞ The Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL calls us bad names for showing up its criminal propositions. We can't retort upon it unless somebody will enlarge the nomenclature of Webster's dictionary.—[Frankfort Commonwealth.

In regard to the statement that Mrs. Grant was in favor of a handsome pension to Mrs. Lincoln, we expressed the hope that the excellent Mrs. G. did not apprehend being made a widow as summarily as poor Mrs. L. was. And this expression of ours the Frankfort editor calls "*criminal propositions.*" We don't think it necessary to "enlarge the nomenclature of Webster's dictionary" for the editor's sake until he can use the present nomenclature more sensibly than he does.

☞ General Grant made a speech in Boston the other day a quarter of a minute long. There is a very considerable amount of good and even eloquent matter not contained in it.

☞ Secretary Borie gave our war vessels very silly names. The people don't give him a good one.

ROUND-ABOUT.

A Memento.

Miss Polko, the well-known author, has received a flattering testimonial for her late book about Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. The Grand Duchess, Constantina, of Russia, who has recently been staying in Leipsic, after reading Miss Polko's work, was so pleased with it that she sent her a valuable bracelet of great beauty. It is in the form of a golden book, on the upper cover of which is an artistically worked lyre, in pearls, with a laurel branch, in emeralds, and on the lower side are the letters "E. P.," in pearls. The broad links of the bracelet contain the letters constituting the name F. Mendelssohn.

A Royal Stock Sale.

The annual sale of her Majesty Queen Victoria's yearling colts took place at Hampton Court (the old and famed Cardinal Woolsey Palace) on the 8th of this month, and was a success. The Queen is one of the largest breeders of blood horses in England. Her uncle, George IV., established the stud, and it has been continued since by his successors. Twenty-seven colts of the best strains were sold. The highest prices reached were 270, 300, 320, 400 and 420 guineas, or $1,500 and $3,160. The highest was a splendid filly by Orlando, out of Himalaya by Bay Middleton. The total amount of the sale was 4,270 guineas, or nearly $25,000.

Coquettes.

Young ladies who coquette with every young man they meet, who look wonderfully sweet, and kind and sentimental on every stranger who comes to town; who fish for the praises and compliments of the men wherever they go; who grow outrageously offended if politeness is paid to any but themselves, and who are always jumping ready to go out when asked, no matter whether they have been acquainted five minutes or five years; who think nothing of giving tangible hints to that effect, and who in all this, having nothing in view but to fleece their victims, to trifle with their feelings, and to satisfy their own poor vanity; well from such may the Lord deliver the male sex both day and night, for such will make them waste their time, squander their dollars and do irretrievable mischief to their morality.

A Literary Man's Honors.

Professor Constantine Tischendorf, of the University of Leipsic, is said to have the finest collection of orders, medals, decorations, &c., which have been presented to him in recognition of his eminent services to Biblical science and literature in Germany. The Emperor Alexander II., of Russia, has now raised him to the rank of an hereditary Russian nobleman, for his services to science in general, and, in especial, in influencing the monks of the Sinai cloister to transfer the original manuscript of the Codex Sinaiticus to the possession of the Russian Crown. The document conferring the honor on Dr. Tischendorf is dated the 25th of April (7th May our style). This honor has been conferred on no foreigner since 1804, when the great historian August Ludwig von Schloger received it. The Codex Sinaiticus is now in the Imperial Public Library of St. Petersburg.

Distinguished Advertising Mediums.

A volume called the "Illustrated Fashion Book," recently published in London, contains the portrait of "thirteen young princes, from four to sixteen years of age, two learned divines, and twenty-two eminent poets and painters." Each of these distinguished persons is represented as if issuing from the tailor's shop, wearing some particular garment which he is supposed to have just purchased. Sir Edward Landseer is handed down to posterity as a man whose choice was the "New Albion Overcoat, 21 shillings." The Bishop of London has a "clerical frock suit at 66 shillings;" the Rev. Newman Hall is turned out with a "clerical overcoat, 25 shillings;" Mr. Robert Browning with a "professional Oxonian," and Mr. Tupper with a "Yachting suit." The Prince of the Asturias gets the "sac overcoat," a most ungenerous allusion to the way in which his family has been treated by Spain.

A Submarine Steamship.

The accounts given of the new submarine steamship invented by Otto Vogel sound fabulous, and yet the Berlin Borsenzeitung asserts that the Prussian admiralty has approved of the plans submitted to them for inspection. The vessel, covered with strong plating, is entirely below the surface of the sea, with the exception of the deck, which is surmounted by a vaulted iron roof of immense strength. Beneath this covering heavy guns are placed, so that the whole greatly resembles a first-rate iron clad. It is said, however, that besides all the advantages of such men-of-war, the new ship may be entirely submerged, and in this position is so completely under command that it can outweather a storm or attack an enemy with submarine cannon and torpedoes. Mr. Vogel is now engaged in constructing a large model, 24 feet in length, which will soon be finished.

A Fearful Duel.

The scene of the latest terrible duel is in Italy. Four youths, natives of Faenza, in consequence of a quarrel, as old as last Carnival, met recently in a field a short distance from the city, after having dined together with every appearance of cordiality and good fellowship. The conditions of the fight were, that, after discharging their pistols, the parties should continue the combat with their knives. In both cases the pistols were fired off without effect, and the second act of the drama began. One pair of combatants fought with great fury, and in a few minutes both men were on the ground, one with five wounds and the other with seven. A fortunate accident put an end to the second encounter, for one of the knives coming in contact with a button, or some other hard substance, was broken in two, and the horrid spectacle of their friends weltering in blood seems to have suggested other thoughts than that of continuing the conflict. A medical man, called to the spot, gave small hopes of the recovery of the two wounded men.

The Berlin Aquarium.

A magnificent aquarium was recently opened at Berlin. The first room is a hall paved with marble, having snake and lizard cages on either side. From this room the visitor passes to a balcony, from which he looks down into a large rocky cavern, with a pool below, tenanted by water fowl. An adjoining room contains another nearly circular cavern, with basins in the rock-work around the side, and a magnificent aviary in the middle. The latter must contain more than a thousand birds, who at first sight appear to be a so-called "happy family" on a very large scale, as they seem to occupy only one large cage of wire gauze. On closer examination, however, one may perceive that it is divided by very delicate wire partitions radiating from the center, so that only about one hundred birds occupy the same compartment. From the aviary a rocky vaulted passage leads to the aquarium, strictly so-called, and also to the lower part of the above-mentioned cavern. The imitation rock-work is particularly successful, and the general effect of the different apartments very fine.

Summer Recreation.

It is sometimes said that the American people are such a nation of workers, that they allow themselves too little recreation. But if we observe the habits of the people, we shall find that this statement is to be received with a large allowance. We have certainly fewer legal and other general holidays. But, at their own convenience, the people do enjoy themselves—or might, if they would. The summer resorts are always crowded with transient visitors and permanent boarders. One might almost fancy that life is a perpetual holiday, by the throngs who frequent the spots which fashion has designated as the proper places where to find summer amusement. It is now the mode with many persons to deride the fashionable resorts, and to set forth their inconveniences. But if some people enjoy inconveniences, others may leave them to their pleasure, and seek their own in their own way. To tone down Long Branch, Cape May, Atlantic, Newport, and Saratoga, to suit the taste of a valetudinarian or a trout-angler, would make those places purely distasteful to the crowds of people who frequent them. They go simply in quest of the very fashion and excitement which quiet people do not seek. So let them have and enjoy their own beau ideal of summer comfort; and let those who do not like the heat of fashion and the "German," superadded to the summer's ardent atmosphere, seek "fresh woods and pastures new."

A Boston Monster.

A parallel to the Siamese Twins is now on exhibition in Boston, in the shape of two girls united by a ligament at the lower part of the back. A physician of the highest standing in that city, who has examined them and investigated their history, says that like the Siamese, they are essentially two persons. They are intelligent, cheerful and somewhat accomplished; singing in two parts, very pleasantly, and waltzing as well as many girls of their age. One may be asleep while the other is talking with those about her. Hunger and thirst, however are felt simultaneously, as are their other natural wants; and in other respects they are as one woman. One of them being stronger than the other, used formerly to raise her sister from the floor and walk off with her, but of late she has not done this, as the effort was rather too great. Their position is not strictly back to back, but rather towards one side; and they can walk with the two legs upon that side, whilst they hold up the two others. Below the union each feels distinctly when the lower limbs of the other are touched, but not so distinctly as when their own are; but neither can move the other's limbs. Their health is perfect, and generally has been quite good. Once they had the fever and ague, and they had the chills simultaneously, and also the fever. One may have a slight headache, but if at all severe it is felt by both.

Delphi, Indiana, has three old women—Mrs. Cullen, in her hundredth year; Mrs. McElheny, in her ninety-third year; and Mrs. Bond, in her ninetieth year.

ROBESON.

Borie's Illustrious Successor in the Navy Department.

[From the New York World.]

Mr. Robeson is a native of New Jersey, and a son of Judge William P. Robeson, of Warren county, who was long prominent in the politics of the State in connection with the old Whig party. He is a graduate of Princeton College, of the class of 1847, and read law in the office of Chief Justice Hornblower, of Newark, N. J. In 1850 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law as an associate with Hon. A. C. M. Remington. Subsequently he removed to Camden, where he has since resided, practicing in the courts of that town as well as Philadelphia. In 1859 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas, and in 1867 was appointed by Gov. Ward Attorney-General of the State of New Jersey to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. Frelinghuysen to the United States Senate. This position he held up to the time of his appointment to a seat in Mr. Grant's cabinet. The new Secretary is about forty years of age, and is represented as uniting considerable strength of character and practical ability, with professional ability and large general information. His chief recommendation probably lies, however, in the fact that he is a strong Republican, and has earnestly worked for the advancement of the interests of his party and the election of its candidates. He is said to be in entire accord on all questions of national policy with the party which supported the election of General Grant to the Presidency. It is asserted that the Republicans of that State are satisfied with his appointment. He is understood to be a member of the Loyal League of Philadelphia, but we are unable to say whether he has ever taken any stock in the great gift enterprise by either making presents to Grant or subscribing for the purchase of houses for Grant or from Grant. The only anxiety which appears to exist in regard to his administration of the Navy Department is whether he is to be superior or subordinate to Admiral Porter.

Mr. Robeson is the third citizen of New Jersey who has been appointed to the Navy Department, and curiously enough this is the only Cabinet office which has been filled from that State. Samuel L. Southard was appointed Secretary of the Navy in 1823 by President Monroe, and continued in that position during the subsequent administration of John Quincy Adams. In 1834, Andrew Jackson appointed Mahlon Dickerson to the Navy Department, in which he remained for more than a year under the administration of President Van Buren.

THE PARIS RIOTS.

How Johnny Crapeau Disported Himself.

[From Galignani, June 14.]

The rioting at Paris may now be considered at an end. Last night and on Saturday evening every thing took place on the Boulevards without disturbance. On the former occasion, at half-past 9, a detachment of cavalry, composed of Gardes de Paris and some hussars, made their appearance and were saluted with the bravos of the public. At 10 some groups formed at the corner of the Faubourg Montmartre and obstructed the entrance to that thoroughfare. Shortly after a detachment of cavalry was seen coming slowly along. This patrol, preceded by an avant-garde and by its trumpeters, was received with shouts of applause. We repeatedly heard cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive la troupe!*" "*A bas les emeutiers!*" "*A bas la crapule!*" The groups above alluded to at once dispersed. In the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre, on a party of men in blouses taking up a position on the causeway and side pavements, several inhabitants of that street advanced and said to them, "Come, take yourselves off, go home, clear the street; we are shopkeepers of this quarter; we have had quite enough of *emeutiers* and vagabonds! Be off, and in double-quick time, or you will have to deal with us!" As the individuals thus addressed showed an inclination to resist, some sergents de ville came up. "We are on your side," said the persons whose words we have quoted; "rid us of these blackguards!" The agents lost no time in dispersing the groups, and tranquility was soon re-established in that quarter. A few arrests were also effected. One man was seized who had a sum of 45,000 francs on his person. Also two lads were captured, each of whom had 1,500 francs in gold in his pocket.

All the quarters of Belleville, Menilmontant and La Villette presented the aspect of an ordinary day, or rather of a Sunday evening. At the other end of Paris everything also passed off quietly. From the Rue des Amandiers to the Barriere du Trono, the boulevard had rather a desolate appearance, as there was scarcely any one to be seen. At 9 o'clock some groups had taken up a position at the entrance of the Rue du Menilmontant and the Faubourg du Temple. The appearance of some sergents de ville sufficed to disperse these gatherings, very inoffensive in themselves, and of which a considerable part consisted of women. Last night no unusual gathering was to be seen anywhere.

SICKLES "SICK."

A Great Man in a Small Difficulty.

[From the Washington Correspondence N. Y. World, 24.]

There is some prospect that Mr. Daniel E. Sickles is not going to misrepresent this country in Spain. It has been discovered that he cannot hold two offices at once, and the Attorney-General sustains the fact. It is likely that he will cling to a life appointment in the army rather than go to Spain and be recalled by the Senate in December. He was at the War Department this morning trying to have his status as a military officer settled. He has been retired as a full Colonel of the United States Army, and evidently wants to hold on to his army commission, in opposition to section six of the act of March 30, 1869, which provides that any officer of the army or navy of the United States who shall, after the passage of this act, accept or hold any appointment in the diplomatic or consular service of the government, shall be considered as having resigned his said office, and the place held by him in the military or naval service shall be deemed and taken to be vacant, and shall be filled in the same manner as if the said officer had resigned the same. This section, as is well known, was framed to meet the case of Kilpatrick, who was a captain of cavalry, and at the same time holding a diplomatic position in South America, and whose military duties were being performed by an officer of inferior rank, who was thus kept out of promotion; and it was held that it was unjust to officers in line of promotion to be thus debarred. Now Sickles holds that, being a retired officer, he stands in the way of no man for promotion, and that, therefore, the section above quoted does not apply to his case. But the section reads, "any officer of the army or navy," and he is certainly an officer of the army, even though he be retired; for he is liable to be called at any time from the retired list into active service.

FEARFUL DISCOVERY.

Are the Infernal Regions in Indiana.

Mr. A. Rabb, a farmer who resides about three miles west of the city, brought a strange story in on Saturday. Mr. R. has a son-in-law living on a farm about four miles from Lafayette, named Mr. Miller. Mr. M. has a German laborer who, in plowing over a corn-field, struck the upper crust of something very much like the internal regions. A suffocating odor was first emitted, followed by a dense volume of smoke. According to the Gorman's statement, the stench was several degrees above the flavor of the Illinois street gutter. A sheet of flame soon burst from this terrible volcano, and a great conflagration was imminent for a time, but the flames were finally subdued by a few shovelfuls of earth tossed in the mouth of the crater. The lava thrown out looked very much like Castile soap—only it was not so highly perfumed. On the contrary, it was exceedingly offensive. It ignites easily, and burns as freely as brimstone.

The German was badly frightened, and after viewing the scene in utter bewilderment for a time, ejaculated: "Vel dat ish h—ll!" We understand that Professor Cox will examine the ground, and if it should prove to be an entrance to the infernal regions, he will send for Parson Brownlow to look further into it. The people of Lafayette are greatly alarmed, and already it is said that a roaring noise can be heard underneath that doomed city. We await further developments with intense anxiety. Many persons may think this a hoax, but it is not. Mr. Rabb doesn't look like a man who would deceive a whole community about as trifling a thing as the discovery of hell in Indiana.—[Indianapolis Sentinel, 28th.

TOM ALLEN.

A Champion's Love.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 28th.]

Tom Allen, the champion pugilist of the United States, was to have made his appearance in this city yesterday, having reached Vincennes on his way here from St. Louis. He did not come here, however. He returned to St. Louis instead, in response to a telegram. It is probable that by the time this reaches our readers Mr. Allen will have surrendered the belt, beaten in one round by a young woman, his early love, who ran away from home to share his honors. When Allen came to this country two years since, she attempted to come out with him, but was prevented by her parents. Not long since, however, her family came over and settled in New York State. The young lady immediately commenced a correspondence with Allen, which was kept up until his recent fight with McCoole. That fight settled the business, not only with Mike, but with the English girl. She could no longer resist the pleadings of her old lover, now suddenly become famous the country over. So she left her parents and home between two days, met Tom at Vincennes, and proceeded with him to St. Louis, in search of a church and a minister of the gospel. Tom is a winner.

CATHOLICISM.

Notable Converts.

[From the London Gazette, 12.]

Several of the papers refer to a notable secession to the Roman Church which is said to have taken place. The Advertiser withholds the names, but says that the wife of a distinguished nobleman, holding high office in the Government, has seceded, and that her husband will probably shortly follow her. The Echo, without confirming the statement, says that the Countes Spencer is meant. A correspondent of the Britannia, a newly-started Conservative paper, says, without any qualification, that "The Lord-Lieutenant and Countess Spencer have been received into the Church of Rome; but that, as in the case of the Marquis of Bute, a dispensation has been granted to prevent its premature announcement. An indignant denial may be anticipated, but that will not affect our correspondent's belief in the truth of his information." It will be remembered that a similar confident announcement was made as to the resignation of Earl Spencer a fortnight ago, and that it was affirmed by very high authority to have not a word of truth in it. Probably the more recent statement will prove to be of the same kind. Lady Spencer is the third daughter of Frederick Charles William and Lady Augusta Seymour, and great grand-daughter of the first Marquis of Hertford.

THE LAND OF THE DACOTAHS.

Beautiful Indian Names—A Hardy Hunter—A Red-river Fur Train.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MINNEAPOLIS, June 28, 1869.

Are you willing to hear again from me on the subject that I find so interesting, namely: Minnesota? The very name is beautiful—sky-tinted water. We abound in fine names in our State—Minnetonka, Winona, Wabashaw, Mendota, Shackopee, Owatonna, Kandiyohi—all Dacotah names, for we are in the land of the Dacotahs celebrated by Longfellow. Then we have St. Cloud, St. Peter, and St. Paul—traces of the French Jesuits, the first explorers. Fathers Hennepin, Marquette, and LaSalle are remembered too in our nomenclature. Occasionally illiterate settlers make rare work of the old French names. A river in the southern part of the State was called by the voyageurs, on account of its difficult navigation, Des Embarras; thence it slid into Zambarra, and now it figures on the map as the Zumbro, a form it will probably always retain.

Of Jacksons, Orinocos and New Ulms we have our share. The last style can, however, be pardoned; it marks the immigrant's fond remembrance of the Fatherland. One element of keen enjoyment here is the juxtaposition of old and new—the occasional vivid reminiscence of the old world in the midst of a life as new and fresh as if we were all Adams and Eves just beginning house-keeping in the Garden of Eden. For instance, the British province just north of us is Prince Rupert's Land. Prince Rupert! What visions of cavaliers fighting bravely around a doomed king that name conjures up! And on the Red river is Selkirk's Settlement. Who can realize that any human being but one could bear that name? It must be Robinson Crusoe returned from his desolate island that has made his home there where he can still wear skins and hunt to his heart's content.

Our near neighbor, stretching away to the northeast, lies that great undefined territory known as the Hudson Bay Fur Company's Dominions. The first winter I was here I met frequently a gentleman, formerly a Lieutenant in our service, who had just been indulging himself with a long year's hunt within their boundaries. He seemed half Indian, if not half buffalo; a large, active man, lithe as a catamount, he wore moccasins and had the springy, noiseless step of the red man.

By the way, did you ever roam the woods long enough to acquire that step? Civilized feet, accustomed to having all obstacles removed, and protected by heavy boots, cease to think. Wild feet have to think, or they will assuredly feel. Can you imagine your hand touching things unintelligently? Well, no more does the true hunter's foot. It explores the ground before it fully plants itself, feels and avoids an obstacle instinctively, and always holds itself arched ready for a spring.

Just this step had Lieut. S., and he never sat down if he could help himself, but stood in an easy posture leaning on his beloved rifle, with which he occasionally gesticulated in a manner alarming to weak nerves. So he would narrate his adventures by the hour, until, as I looked at his heavy brow and shaggy mat of black hair, I was quite ready to believe in transmigration—he either had been a buffalo or was just about to become one.

Our State is the great outlet of the Fur Company's trade. Until last year, St. Paul has been the emporium, but now that the railroad is carried as far north as St. Cloud, the Red river trains will most of them stop there. Did you ever see a Red river train? Did you ever hear one? The result of the year's hunting and trapping—all the fine furs, buffalo-robes and wolf-skins—are packed in small wooden carts, with four poles at the corners, strapped down and secured from the weather. A white wolf-skin is always put on top, with the fine, long bushy tail dangling down behind. No cart's equipment is complete without this adornment. The carts, I have said, are wooden; they are entirely wooden, not even an iron tire or linchpin about them, and direful is the squeaking and creaking that heralds their approach. They are drawn usually by oxen, large, gaunt animals with wide spreading horns, and driven by Indians or half-breeds. Occasionally a white man is with them mounted on a tough Indian pony, and out of a covered wagon, containing cooking utensils and creature comforts, peeps a squaw or a bright-faced half-breed boy.

Such a train rarely makes fifteen miles a day, and it is a three-months' journey from their forts to St. Paul. Having sold their furs and laid in their supplies for the next year, they wend their way back to their frozen dominions, and it is a noticeable fact that the returning trains never creak so horridly; a little civilized grease tones them down considerably.

Speaking of furs, do you know that we are far enough north for our animals to turn white in the winter? The much vaunted ermine, that royal fur, is nothing but the skin of the common weasel, winter-bleached.

GARRETT MAR.

JOURNALIST AND ORATOR.

Henry J. Raymond and Henry Clay.

The sudden death of Mr. Raymond recalls vividly to my memory a scene of thirty years ago, when I knew him first, a young, delicate, intellectual-looking student at Burlington, Vermont. It was at the Junior exhibition in the beginning of August, 1839. The great Kentuckian, everywhere regarded as sure to be the nominee of the Presidential Convention to be held in the succeeding December, was making a sort of triumphal progress in advance through the Eastern States, to let his future supporters see the man they were to vote for. He happened to be at Burlington at Commencement, and, of course, was sought by the authorities as the crowning attraction of the occasion. He occupied the central seat upon the stage in front of the pulpit, in the full gaze of an assemblage comprising all that Burlington and its neighborhood for many miles around could boast of charming and brilliant. Crowds surrounded the church unable to get admission, but patiently waiting to greet with tumultuous voices the idol of the State.

I remember the day of the Junior exhibition well. It was oppressively hot. Mr. Clay, in black frock-coat, white vest, and very wide brown drilling pantaloons, sat manfully contending against the combined assaults of the stifling air, the monotonous tones of the speakers and the interminable length of the exercises—scarcely able, despite his best efforts to keep securely awake for more than five minutes at a time; and then, apparently, only by vigorously plying his large snuff-box, which had to do extra duty that day.

At length a slender, boyish figure stepped gracefully out upon the stage, made his bow to the President, to the Faculty and Mr. Clay, and then to the vast audience. His reputation for ability was so well known that in an instant the buzz of conversation ceased, and the first sentences of Raymond's oration broke upon the ear almost as clearly as if the church had been empty. I sat but fifteen or twenty feet from the front of the stage, so that the whole scene was like a picture to me.

In a moment Mr. Clay's manner changed. He was wide awake. As the young speaker grew more animated and recovered from the embarrassment which, he afterwards confessed to me, almost overpowered him at the thought of opening his lips in the presence of that great master of oratory, the statesman leaned forward in his chair in an attitude of intense interest, and so remained to the close. When, in those measured and beautiful sentences for which Mr. Raymond was even then remarkable, he brought his theme to a graceful and appropriate termination, Mr. Clay turned to one sitting next to him, to ask who the speaker was. "That young man," said he, "will make his mark. Depend upon it, you will hear from him hereafter." He subsequently became Mr. Clay's biographer.

In the evening, at a reception in honor of Mr. Clay, the brilliant Junior was presented, and heard some words which, I doubt not, he treasured to the end of life.

E. A. STANSBURY.

ROBESON'S CHOICE.

A Colored Housekeeper (so Called).

[From the N. Y. World.]

Robeson hauled up Borie by the waistband at the naval ball at Annapolis, where the latter fell down and broke his crown. And when Grant came tumbling after, through the lancers, "swinging corners" worse than he ever dodged round them in earlier life, it was Robeson who took him through, telling him that the "grand chain" was not the one worn by Mrs. Admiral Porter on that occasion, who was also in the set. And now Robeson is made Secretary of the Navy. He is fair, fat and forty; has hay-colored whiskers and straw-colored hair; is five feet eight, weighs 187¾ pounds, wears spectacles, drinks, smokes, has a colored housekeeper in Camden (so did Thad. Stevens at Lancaster), has never found any necessity to marry, and, beyond being the butt of Jim Scovel and an Attorney General after the own heart of Marcus L. Ward, was never anything worth speaking of. His standing at the Jersey bar is not even first-rate second-rate, and the greatness thrust upon him amazes all in the State who know him.

HANCOCK.

The Politicians Digging for Him.

[From the Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

There is an exciting race between the various aspirants for the Democratic nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania. The leading candidates are Geo. W. Cass, Asa Packer and General Hancock. The friends of the first two are anxious to keep Hancock out of the field, because it is believed he will be the most popular man before the nominating convention. They have asked the friends of General Hancock to have him write a letter in advance declining the nomination on the ground that he wishes to retain his place in the regular army. Hancock's friends refuse to do this, believing as they do that he stands a good chance not only of being nominated but elected. The leading Republican politicians admit that Hancock would be the most formidable antagonist that could be brought into the field against Geary, and they are alarmed lest he may be brought forward. Hancock's friends, seeing the opportunity, are determined to push the claims of their candidate before the Democratic convention.

☞ Mosby spoke a political meeting in Warrenton, Va., on the 23d inst., and in the course of his remarks said: "Now I happen to know something about Wells. He was provost-marshal of Alexandria during the time when I conducting military operation in this county. And I tell you that he never once showed his face outside the stockade. If he had, I would have saved our people all the trouble they had with him as Governor of Virginia."

It is said that the ladies who carelessly submitted to the golden hair dyeing process now heartily regret that they ever attempted to be "beautiful blondes." Baldness begins to threaten them. Also, in a few instances, paralysis of the facial muscles has resulted. Never say dye again, ladies.

☞ Jean Maria Farina, the "genuine" cologne manufacturer, is dead, leaving seventeen other, but fraudulent, Jean Maria Farinas in Cologne to survive him. Laura Farina, $2,000,000, marriageable, and but 21, succeeds him in the cologne business.

☞ Henry Montgomery, an English actor, has just played in London and Dover, separated by 90 miles of railroad, on the same evening. This is the greatest instance of playing a part on record.

☞ The finest native wine in America can be had at Smyser & Milton's, second door above Galt House.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported for the Courier-Journal by
DANIEL JAMES,
Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, June 28, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Wallace vs. Jones, Lincoln; affirmed.

Commonwealth for Mercer County Court vs. Gabbart's administrators, Mercer; reversed.

FRANKFORT, June 29, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Gillaspie, &c., vs. Glover, &c., Montgomery; affirmed.

Warren vs. Perry, Bath; reversed.

Barkley, &c., vs. Lane's executor, &c., Bath; affirmed.

Brown, &c., vs. Graves, administrator, Owen; affirmed.

New Liberty Literary Ins. vs. Curd, Owen; reversed.

FRANKFORT, June 30, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Freeman vs. Keogh, Franklin; reversed.

Crawley, &c., vs. Roberts, &c., Owen; dismissed.

Thomas, &c., vs. Thomas' administratrix, Owen; affirmed.

Ford vs. Ford, &c., Owen; affirmed.

Alltman vs. Hammond, &c., Owen; reversed.

Davis's administrator vs. Gray, &c., Mercer; reversed.

FRANKFORT, July 1, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Fish vs. Glass, Owen, reversed.

Webster vs. Bourne, Owen; affirmed.

Field vs. Montmollin, Fayette; affirmed.

Vanslin vs. Swan, &c., Marion; reversed.

Forsee vs. Trustees of Owenton, Owen; affirmed.

☞ Gen. Badeau, Assistant Secretary of Legation in London, was introduced at the Queen's levee, held by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her majesty, by Dr. Moran. Mr. Motley had not yet been introduced at Court, in consequence of the Queen's absence, and Badeau could not afford to wait. He wore the full uniform of a Brigadier-General on the occasion.

A rattlesnake, with six rattles and a button, was killed near the steps of the post-office at Lafayette last Friday evening.

MARRIED.

TRUMAN—MARRINER—On Wednesday, the 23d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. H. Platt, Mr. ORVILLE TRUMAN to Miss KATE MARRINER, both of this city. No cards.

REAGER—WELBURN—In Jeffersonville, Ind., June 24, 1869, at the Wall-street M. E. Church, by the Rev. Dr. Curran, Mr. JAMES S. REAGER to Miss MOLLIE, eldest daughter of Rev. D. Welburn, all of Jeffersonville.

HOYLE—MAHAN—On Tuesday evening, June 29, at the residence of the bride's father, on Jefferson st., by Elder W. B. Smith, Mr. C. C. HOYLE and Miss SALLIE MAHAN, all of this city. A long and happy life for Mr. Hoyle and his beloved bride.

BLAKEMORE—MARTIN—On Thursday, July 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Perkins, ALEX. W. BLAKEMORE, of New Orleans, to Miss ANNIE E. MARTIN, of this city.

WORTH—PRICE—On the 30th June, 1869, by Rev. Dr. Schon, Mr. G. H. WORTH, of Louisville, to Miss HATTIE V. PRICE, of Madison, Ind.

DIED.

ANDERSON—On Monday, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., Mrs. ELIZABETH H. ANDERSON, in the 65th year of her age.

MORSELL—On Sunday evening, June 27, 1869, BENJAMIN MORSELL, in the 69th year of his age.

THOMSON—In this city, June 30, 1869, RICHARD THOMSON, infant son of Martha and Thomas B. Thomson, aged 9 months and 18 days.

BOYD—On Tuesday, June 29, ROBERT BENSON, son of Robert and J. A. Boyd, in the 5th year of his age.

DUNN—In this city, June 24, 1869, after a protracted illness, CHARLES MORTIMER DUNN, in the 31st year of his age.

McCANN—Died, at the residence of his mother, Avondale Farms, Mercer county, Ky., JOSEPH M. McCANN, in the 24th year of his age.

McGINNIS—On the morning of the 29th of June, MARY HANNAH McGINNIS, in the 62d year of her age.

BREEDEN—On the 29th ult., at 10 o'clock P. M., ELIZA, infant daughter of John W. and Jennie Breeden, aged 9 months.

CHAPPELL—On the 23d ult., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Amanda Spalding, after a painful and protracted illness, Mrs. REBECCA CHAPPELL, aged 71 years.

MAPPIN—On Tuesday evening, June 29, JOHN F. MAPPIN, in the 27th year of his age.

FLOYD—Thursday, July 1, RICHARD NEALE, only son of Robert and Lucy B. Floyd, aged 1 years.

☞ Consumptives and sufferers from debility, scrofula, throat and lung diseases, etc., will find a certain remedy in Baker's Cod-Liver Oil. For thirty years it has been performing the most wonderful cures, and is now prescribed and indorsed by the best physicians throughout this country. Genuine, sweet and palatable, it can be taken where all others have been rejected. Sold by all druggists. Proprietors, John C. Baker & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. mar31 weowly

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Has been in general and extensive use for the past TEN YEARS, during which period it has been subjected to a most critical test in innumerable cases of confirmed CONSUMPTION, and has achieved a success unparalleled in the history of medicine.

The facts and testimony which we offer as to the Great Curative Properties of this remedy, and its unrivaled efficacy, are ready to carry conviction to the minds of the most skeptical, and hope to thousands who are liable to or are suffering from this insidious malady, that a remedy has been found so prompt, so certain, and so potent in its action, that "Cure is the rule and Death the exception."

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In which cases it is the most efficacious treatment known. The prompt and beneficial effects of Winchester's Hypophosphites will both SURPRISE and CHARM you.

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BETWEEN EIGHTH AND NINTH STS.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
John H. Page. Wm. A. Ronald. H. C. Pulliam.
jy7 wtf

Dissolution.

THE firm of Dodge & Barclay is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled at the office of Dodge, Rhorer & Co., their successors, at the same house, No. 61 Main street, between Second and Third.
J. GEO. DODGE,
T. P. BARCLAY.
June 1, 1869.

Copartnership.

REFERRING to the above, the undersigned have formed a partnership in the name of Dodge, Rhorer & Co., as the successors of Dodge & Barclay, and will continue the business of manufacturers and wholesale dealers in plows, stock bells, and other implements, in the same house, No. 61 Main street, between Second and Third.
J. GEO. DODGE,
M. RHORER,
T. P. BARCLAY,
A. PEABODY.
June 1, 1869.—je1 deod&wsow3

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FOR SALE.

[illegible] SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY—in the town of Pembroke, Ky. [illegible] two forges, and [illegible] all of my remaining wagons, buggies, and [illegible] to me on the premises. JAS. S. CALDWELL.

[illegible] SALE—IMPROVED WOODFORD FARM—We are offering at private sale the farm upon [illegible] acres of walnut and ash timber and well [illegible] grass, fifty acres in clover, the remainder [illegible] state for cultivating. Upon the place there [illegible] situated on the Versailles and Nicholasville [illegible] one mile from Versailles, the county seat of Woodford county, Ky. Any one desiring a delightful home would do well to give us a call. R. B. and [illegible] wtf

[illegible] SALE—FARM—I offer for sale my farm [illegible] acres, lying immediately on the [illegible] and Frankfort Railroad, 2 miles from [illegible] frame dwelling containing 5 rooms; [illegible] mill, and ice-house, barn and all necessary [illegible] buildings, all in good repair; apple and peach orchard. Those wishing a farm would do well to call [illegible] undersigned on the premises, and he will give a bargain. GEORGE CHRISMAN. je8 wt*

[illegible] SALE—DAVIESS COUNTY LAND—By a decree of the Daviess Circuit Court in the case of Daniel Gaster's administrators, his heirs and creditors, I will sell at the court door in Owensboro, on Monday, the 12th day [illegible] being court day, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 9 and 18 months, with interest from date, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, [illegible] the force and effect of a replevin bond, a [illegible] of land about fifteen miles from Owensboro [illegible] two miles from the O. & B. Railroad, containing [illegible] acres, with a good dwelling house, kitchen, [illegible] house, stables, corn crib, and five tobacco barns on it, and a fine apple orchard. It is susceptible of making a fine fruit farm, or a splendid stock farm, as it has an abundance of water, with a never-failing spring, with about 100 acres cleared land. [illegible] acres fine wood land adjoining the lands of [illegible] Also 67 acres adjoining the same, and adjoining Mrs. J. Tolbert's, with 30 acres cleared. The [illegible] tract of woodland joins Dr. Lackland and [illegible] E. T. WHITE, Com.

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Louisville Chancery Court.

George H. Frey's Admx. } Louisville Ch'ry Court.
versus
George H. Frey's Heirs, &c., }

[illegible] creditors of George H. Frey are notified that [illegible] is a proceeding to settle his estate, and they [illegible] produce their claims, properly proven, before [illegible] or before August 15, 1869.
THOS. P. SMITH,
Com'r Lou. Ch'y Court.
jy2 dzw3

Notice.

[illegible] Seventh Exhibition of the Salvisa Stock Fair [illegible] be held at their fair grounds, near Salvisa, [illegible] commencing August 17, 1869, and continue four days.
W. G. CONNOR, President.
[illegible] C. NELSON, Secy. je30 wt

$10 a Day Guaranteed.

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THE COLLEGE FAMILY.—The Lady Principal, aided by many lady teachers, exercises a maternal care over the manners and habits of the students, and aims to render their social and domestic life in the College cheerful and happy. In case a student be sick, the kindest and best care is given to the [illegible]

[illegible] in the College is not conducted in the interest of any religious denomination, it is the desire of its [illegible] Chapel and in evening prayers daily [illegible]

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